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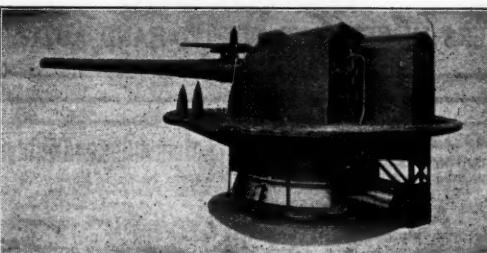
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Assistant Secretary of War—Henry S. Breckinridge.

Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A.

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Eastern Department—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Leonard Wood.

1st Division—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y.

North Atlantic Coast Artillery District—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y. Brig. Gen. Harry F. Hodges.

South Atlantic Coast Artillery District—Hqrs., Charleston, S.C. Brig. Gen. Frederick S. Strong.

1st Brigade—Hqrs., Albany, N.Y. Brig. Gen. William A. Mann. Col. Frank B. McCoy, Inf., ordered to command July 1, 1915.

Central Department—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Col. Daniel A. Frederick, Infantry, in temporary command.

2d Cavalry Brigade—Hqrs., Ft. Riley, Kas.

2d Division—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell. Col. D. A. Frederick in temporary command.

4th Brigade—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Col. Robert L. Bullard, 26th Inf., in temporary command.

5th Brigade—Hqrs., Omaha, Nebr. Brig. Gen. George Bell, Jr.

6th Brigade—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis.

Southern Department—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Major Gen. Frederick Funston.

Cavalry Division—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Major Gen. Frederick Funston.

1st Cavalry Brigade—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. James Parker.

2d Cavalry Brigade—Hqrs., Douglas, Ariz. Col. Charles M. O'Connor, Cav.

2d Brigade—Hqrs., Laredo, Texas. Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans.

8th Brigade—Hqrs., El Paso, Texas. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

Western Department—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

3d Division—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

Pacific Coast Artillery District—Fort Miley, Cal. Brig. Gen. William L. Sibert.

7th Brigade—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Col. Richard H. Wilson.

Philippine Department—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry.

Hawaiian Department—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Major Gen. William H. Carter.

1st Hawaiian Brigade—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T.

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Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; K and L in Philippines, at Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Feb. 4, 1912; E, Galveston, Texas; G, H and M, Texas City, Texas; F, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; I, Ft. Shafter, H.T.

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2d Cav.—Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

3d Cav.—Hqrs. and E, F, G and H, Ft. Ringgold, Texas;

A, B, C, D and Machine-gren Troop, Brownsville, Texas;

I, K, L and M, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

4th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Barracks, H.T.—arrived at Honolulu in January, 1913.

5th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Myer, Va.;

Troops A, B, C, D and Machine-gren Troop, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, P.I.—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived in P.I. Dec. 30, 1910.

8th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived P.I. Dec. 30, 1910.

9th Cav. (colored)—Address entire regiment Douglas, Ariz.

10th Cav. (colored)—Address entire regiment at Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., except Troop L, which is at Ft. Apache, Ariz.

11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

12th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops F, G and Machine-gren Troop, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops A and B, Harlingen, Tex.; C, Mercedes, Tex.; D, Dallas, Tex.; E and H, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.

13th Cav.—On patrol duty on Mexican border. Hqrs. and entire regiment at Columbus, N.M.—except I at Ft. Riley, Kas.

14th Cav.—On border patrol duty. Hqrs. and A, B, H and Machine-gren Troop, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, E and F, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.; C and G, Del Rio, Tex.; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., Troops I, K, L, M and Machine-gren Troop, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; A, G, Glint, Tex.; B, Sierra Blanca, Tex.; C, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; D, Fabens, Tex.; E and G, Marfa, Tex.; F, Alpine, Tex.; H, Presidio, Tex.

61st Ft. Baker, Cal. 110th Ft. Greble, R.I.
62d Ft. Worden, Wash. 111th Ft. Dade, Fla. To sail for Manila Aug. 5, 1915.

63d Ft. Worden, Wash. 112th Ft. Du Pont, Del.

64th Ft. Baker, Cal. 113th Ft. Hancock, N.J.

65th Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 114th Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

66th Ft. Barry, Cal. 115th Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

67th Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 116th Ft. Grant, Canal Zone.

68th Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. 117th Ft. Adams, R.I.

Arrived January, 1913. 118th Ft. Monroe, Va.

69th Ft. Monroe, Va. 119th Ft. Sherman, Panama.

70th Ft. Mills, Corregidor 118th Ft. Monroe, Va.

Island, P.I. Arrived 119th Ft. Sherman, Panama.

March 31, 1912. 120th Ft. Strong, Mass.

71st Ft. Casey, Wash. 121st Ft. Scriven, Ga.

72d Ft. Scriven, Ga. 122d Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

73d Ft. Monroe, Va. 123d Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

74th Ft. Scriven, Ga. 124th Ft. Andrews, Mass.

75th Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. 125th Ft. Terry, N.Y.

Arrived January, 1913. 126th Ft. Worden, Wash.

76th Ft. Hancock, N.J. 127th Ft. Crockett, Texas.

77th Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 128th Ft. Crockett, Texas.

78th Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 129th *Ft. Adams, R.I.

79th Ft. Caswell, N.C. 130th Ft. Adams, R.I.

80th Key West Bks., Fla. 131st *Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

81st Ft. Grant, Canal Zone. 132d *Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

82d Ft. Totten, N.Y. 133d *Ft. Terry, N.Y.

83d Ft. Strong, Mass. 134th *Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

84th Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 135th *Ft. Totten, N.Y.

85th Ft. Casey, Wash. 136th *Ft. Hancock, N.J.

86th Ft. Mills, Corregidor 137th *Ft. Hancock, N.J.

Island, P.I. Arrived 138th *Ft. Mills, Corregidor

March 4, 1914. 139th *Ft. Mills, Corregidor

Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

87th Ft. Totten, N.Y. 139th *Ft. Du Pont, Del.

88th Ft. Terry, N.Y. 140th *Ft. Howard, Md.

89th Ft. Williams, Me. 141st *Ft. Strong, Mass.

90th Ft. Mills, Corregidor 142d *Ft. Mills, Corregidor

Island, P.I. Arrived 142d *Ft. Mills, Corregidor

P.I. Arrived Sept. 2, 1911.

91st At Ft. Kamehameha, 143d Ft. Kamehameha, H.T.

Arrived Jan. 13, 1915. 144th *Ft. Amador for duty

at Ft. Grant, Canal Zone.

92d Ft. Flagler, Wash. 145th *Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

93d Ft. Stevens, Ore. 146th *Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

94th Ft. Stevens, Wash. 147th *Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

148th Ft. Baker, Cal. 149th *Ft. Casey, Wash.

96th Ft. Revere, Mass. 150th *Ft. Ward, Wash.

97th Ft. Adams, R.I. 151st Ft. Andrews, Mass.

98th Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 152d Ft. Banks, Mass.

99th Ft. Mills, Corregidor 153d Ft. Andrews, Mass.

Island, P.I. Address Manila. Arrived Dec. 3, 1913.

154th *Ft. McKinley, Me. 155th *Ft. Williams, Me.

156th *Ft. Constitution, N.H. 156th *Ft. Roosevelt, N.Y.

157th *Ft. Terry, N.Y. 157th *Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

101st Ft. Totten, N.Y. 158th *Ft. Monroe, Wash.

102d Ft. Adams, R.I. 159th *Ft. Ruger, H.T.

103d Ft. Howard, Md. 160th Ft. Stevens, Ore.

104th *Ft. Arms strong, H.T. Arrived June 1, 1913.

161st Ft. Barry, Cal. 162d *Ft. Dade, Fla.

105th Ft. Ruger, H.T. Arrived July, 1909.

106th *Ft. Worden, Wash. 164th *Ft. Pickens, Fla.

107th Ft. Preble, Me. 165th *Ft. Totten, N.Y.

108th Ft. Worden, Wash. 166th *Ft. Monroe, Va.

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regidor Island, P.I.; 10th Ft. Warren, Mass.; 11th Ft. H. G.

Wright, N.Y.; 12th Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.; 14th Ft. Scriven, Ga.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—At Schofield Bks., H.T., arrived May 18, 1912.

2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Shafter, H.T., arrived March 30, 1911.

3d Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G,

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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THE TITLE OF THIS PAPER IS REGISTERED IN THE U.S.
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VALUE OF THE BATTLE CRUISER.

Although the sea engagements in this war have not been as large as were looked for at the opening of hostilities, they have been decisive in one respect; they have proved the value of the battle cruiser, and this one point of weakness in our naval building program may well receive attention when our next building scheme is drafted. It will be recalled that Secretary of the Navy Meyer, in the last administration, vigorously urged the building of that type of ship, pointing out its many virtues, which have received the high sanction of practical test in battle. In his annual reports he said he could not understand why this Government steadfastly shut its eyes to the many advantages that this kind of craft possessed and to the disadvantages this country would labor under if it lacked them on the outbreak of a war with a first class Power. But we are where we originally were, without a battle cruiser on our list of ships, and as if that type had never been created. Yet the sea battles of the war thus far have been fought victoriously by the ships with the greater speed. There are two great outstanding facts in the records of these naval engagements. The German cruiser Dresden was the only ship to escape from the Falkland Islands fight, and she had the great speed of twenty-seven knots, while in the North Sea fight last winter the German cruiser Blücher was lost because she was too slow, the faster ships getting away from the more powerful British squadron.

Arguing from present war results, Archibald Hurd, the British naval writer, supports the claim of Mr. Meyer that our Navy is lacking an important element in having no battle cruisers. When that kind of ship was projected it was severely criticized by Sir Reginald Custance, Royal Navy, who led the fight against its adoption. The chief point made by Sir Reginald was that "neither in practice nor in theory has it ever been proved that superior speed gives any tactical advantage unless it is thought an advantage to be able to run away," and that the aim should be "to endow a fleet not with superior speed or protection, but with superior offensive power." If there is any one naval lesson of this war taught beyond all question, it is that the battle cruiser has come to stay, Mr. Hurd says in Cassier's. "It represents an effective compromise in warship design, particularly for a rich nation with worldwide, home, commercial and vast territorial interests, determined to exercise command of the sea in time of war. High speed enables concentration to be carried out swiftly and confers no mean tactical advantages when face to face with the enemy, while the association of high speed with an armament not inferior in caliber to that of a battleship contributes, as experience has shown, to decisive results at a slight cost in casualties. Everything suggests that the future armored ship will consist of a compromise in which speed and gunpowder will be further emphasized."

The significance of the lesson that can be drawn from the battle decisions effected by speed and gun fire in this war is that what is good for the British Navy may be held to be equally good for ours, since we, too, are a "rich nation with worldwide, home, commercial and vast territorial interests." Since the Spanish war we have taken a status before the world that requires for its proper maintenance and defense the same character of sea power as that demanded for Great Britain. It is important to bear in mind that Japan with all her territorial interests at her own doors, one might say, finds it worth while to build dreadnought cruisers of the latest type. Much of the struggle of the future, stu-

dents of world politics say, is to come in the waters of the Pacific, on that great ocean where coaling stations are rare and where cruises are long. In that ocean ships of high speed and large offensive armament will be prerequisites to success. If hostilities should come there this nation would feel, as it has never yet felt, the folly of not living up to the best naval thought of the time.

Our geographical location has a material influence upon the construction of our vessels of war. The factors in our geographical position that make for this difference are our isolation and the long stretches between the littoral of the United States and the ports of its insular possessions. Our comparatively few and widely separated coaling stations, coupled with this isolation have made it necessary for our naval constructors to devote especial attention to affording ships the greatest possible coal-carrying capacity. To permit the necessary weight of coal to be carried, our builders have been compelled to limit to the utmost the weight of the armor and of machinery, thereby sacrificing, to some extent, the vital qualities of protection and speed. The necessity of limiting the weight of, and space occupied by, the boilers has forced the installation of boilers of light weight and compact design with limited combustion space. The want of coaling stations also makes it imperative that the coal of the U.S. Navy should be of the best kind so that the coal-burning vessels will have the maximum steaming radius. In explaining this Lieut. Comdr. J. O. Richardson, U.S.N., in the Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers, argues against training men to burn western coal to the exclusion of eastern coal, for such men would have to forget what they now know about the use of Navy standard steaming coal, and it would result in reduced naval preparedness, because in time of war the best obtainable coal must be used and the men must be qualified to produce the maximum efficiency with this coal. To teach these men to handle a peculiar kind of coal fit only for peace use would unfit them for their war time duties and would be analogous to teaching gun crews to use brown powder at target practice, and depending upon them to learn at the outbreak of war the use of smokeless powder, the only suitable kind in battle.

FOREIGN TOURS AND COLONIAL ARMY.

Interesting suggestions come to us from a field officer in the Philippines relative to foreign tours, colonialization and other subjects. He says that many officers in the islands would like to see the present method of sending casualties to and from foreign stations abandoned. The expense of the present system, he thinks, has jumped up too rapidly. He cannot understand why it will cost more to send regiments abroad than to send the same number individually, nor can he see why in the matter of length of Philippine tour a compromise was not effected between the three-year and the two-year advocates, so as to make the tour two years and a half, including trips out and back, especially in view of the three-year enlistment period. Practically the tour for an enlisted man (one enlistment only) was two and a half years, considering the time necessary to recruit him and ship him out and back, all in a single enlistment. If the officers' tour had been made the same as the enlisted man's, he believes, there would have been no difficulty whatever, and it is doubtful, in his opinion, that the law would have interfered. Out in the Philippines he sees no signs of mourning over the passing of the colonial army policy. Advocates of the colonialization of the regiments can no longer be found in the regiments. As a matter of fact, the whole army and all the regiments got and are getting a partial dose of the colonial method. As to the expense to the young officers in making the trip, the law cannot be blamed for this, for it gives the privilege of remaining on a foreign tour as long as desired. Perhaps our correspondent is not wholly correct in his surmise that there is any desire to make fun of the new law providing for a reserve. When Congressman Gardner called attention with a dinner to the fact that we have a reserve of only sixteen men he meant to point out that after all these years the great United States can provide only sixteen men as a reserve. It was an effort to focus the attention of the public on the fact that whereas a small country like Switzerland can put in the field reserves of more than a hundred thousand trained men, the great United States cannot provide two dozen. As he omitted all statement in regard to the future possibilities of the reserve law his statement was not a fair one.

Our correspondent believes it would be easy to induce Congress to modify the present law providing for a reserve. Payment to reservists of a regular monthly sum, he holds, would make it more effective in keeping track of reservists. If we want to change the division of time of the seven-year enlistment he has no doubt that Congress would change the law so as to allow the well trained man to go out at the end of two years or a year and a half or whatever might be desired. Then how could a colonial army be recruited, he wants to know. As to the enlistment period for men to be kept in the foreign possessions, he doubts that it would be feasible to have a period of less than two and a half years, and it would not be wise to have more. So he would divide the present period of seven years into two and a half years' active service and four and a half in reserve. The men in the reserve should come back to their own regiments and should not be utilized for new units. "Your idea of raising a million volunteers," he concludes, "is the best plan yet put forward. Raise them, train them for a certain period and then muster them out. That looks good and is the most sensible method of getting

a good reserve. But our present Regular and Reserve should not be confounded with such a force as you propose."

CLOTH FOR ARMY UNIFORMS.

As one of the results of the European war the color and the character of the uniform of the United States Army and Organized Militia may be changed. The cloth under consideration in the Quartermaster Corps as a substitute for that which is used in the U.S. Army at present is a mottled brown, which is produced by the blending of black and white wool without the use of any dye. It is a natural color, and is therefore more durable than any dyed material. In common with the civilian clothes dealers, the War Department is experiencing difficulty in securing cloth for the uniform of the Army, because of the stoppage of imports of dyestuffs from Germany. This is only a temporary embarrassment to commercial concerns, but it is a serious matter to the War Department. It shows the unwisdom of depending upon a foreign country for any of the essentials for the equipment of the Army.

In looking around for a substitute for the German dyestuff Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe and Lieut. Col. R. M. Schofield, U.S.A., of the Quartermaster Corps, have about decided to dispense entirely with the use of dyestuffs in the specifications for the cloth for uniforms. After a number of experiments under the direction of General Sharpe and Colonel Schofield an entirely new cloth has been produced. Its invisibility and durability are more than equal to those of the cloth now used in the Army. The most satisfactory feature of the new cloth is that it is not only more durable than that used at present, but it is from thirty to thirty-five per cent. cheaper. It will be suitable for field service and can be used for a dress uniform. This would dispense with the necessity of having three or four kinds of cloth for uniforms. The Army would return to the old system of the Civil War days, when blue cloth was the only kind it used.

Just now, when there is a plan under consideration for an increase in the strength of the Army and the creation of a reserve force, any reduction in the cost of uniforming the Army will be of the highest importance. The change, if adopted, will not only reduce the cost of uniforming the soldier, but greatly simplify his clothing.

WHAT OUR ARMY NEEDS.

There are so many loose statements afloat as to the extravagant demands of our military Service for adequate preparation for defense that it may be well to state briefly what we understand these demands to be. A Regular Army adequate for the peace needs of the nation, which should include the present garrison for the Philippines, the prescribed garrisons for Honolulu, Panama Canal Zone and small garrisons in Porto Rico and Alaska. These amounted to some 53,000 troops—or would, when completed. These have been taken from the home country and must be replaced, and in addition other new organizations created. This indicates that the Regular Army at home in times of peace should be approximately 150,000, and should be supported by reserves sufficient to bring it to war strength and provide for losses during the first three months. The Militia must be rid of every man who does not intend to go to the front, and must be provided with a reserve on the general lines indicated for the Regular Army. Back of these, which form essentially the first line, we must provide a corps of not less than 40,000 men, instructed to such an extent as would fit them to be officers of Volunteers.

This could be accomplished by taking from the 42,000 students at classified schools having officers of the Army as instructors in military art, say, one thousand each year, commissioning them for a year as provisional second lieutenants in various branches of the Service, then commissioning them as reserve officers in the lower grades (the grade being determined by adaptability and work), and holding them as reserve officers to, say, thirty-three years of age, giving them enough to keep up uniform and equipment—say \$50 to \$75 a year—and bringing them to maneuvers each year with the Militia or Regular Army for a period of not less than a week on status of pay of grade. In addition to men from these sources we should also procure a great many from the summer camps, which are rapidly growing in numbers and which receive strong support from the public. We must also provide for a vastly increased reserve supply of matériel, somewhat on the lines laid down by Thomas A. Edison.

Under the Navy Small-Arms Firing Regulations only one target—Army Target B—is prescribed for all firing. In order to permit the use of mechanical targets already installed the Navy Department has authorized that, "When a target is used with areas for the respective scoring values smaller than those of the prescribed target, qualification in the small arms courses may be awarded, provided no allowance factor is made to compensate for the lesser scoring areas."

All the states with the exception of six have announced their intention of sending a rifle team to the National Match. Those that have not decided are Virginia, Maryland, South Dakota, Pennsylvania, California and Washington. As the match does not begin until Oct. 18 there is still plenty of time for these states to organize teams. The prospects are that there will be as large a representation from the different states as attended the matches in recent years.

It is interesting to note that Major General O'Ryan, N.G.N.Y., has just received a communication from Mr. Charles Elliott Warren, president of the Lincoln National Bank, Forty-second street, New York city, N.Y., to the effect that the bank has ordered that all its employees who are serving with the National Guard or Naval Militia shall receive leave of absence from the bank to perform ordered military duty, without loss of pay or vacation. This announcement is in line with the action of the New York Telephone Company, the New York Edison Company, United States Rubber Company and other corporations and firms which have recently come to realize the importance of military service and the moral obligation which exists for all good citizens to contribute by practical self-sacrifice to the strengthening of the national defense. Concerning the announcement of the Lincoln National Bank, Major General O'Ryan said: "This is something definite and practical; all our citizens are patriotic—theoretically. Particularly is this patriotism in evidence at public banquets. The practical patriotism which involves inconvenience and some form of sacrifice on the part of the individual is not so much in evidence. In the past the National Guard has been greatly handicapped, not so much by the antagonism of any class, but rather by the apathy of employers. Those not in the military service can be of distinct aid to that service and to the country by making easier the lot of those actually performing military service. The best time to be patriotic is not during the exciting and perhaps confusing time of war, but during the unemotional time of peace. The kind of preparation that counts is the thorough and effective peace-time preparation. The Lincoln National Bank, in a very effective manner, has contributed to this preparation which the troops are now undergoing."

President Elisha S. Williams, of the United States Tire Company, of New York, has instructed heads of the various departments of the company to encourage employees to join the Militia of the states in which they reside. The tire company will continue the pay of all employees who do military duty, and annual camping tours will not interfere with the regular vacations given by the company.

The Dalles-Celilo Canal, inaugurated this month, permits ocean-going vessels to go 500 miles further up the Columbia River and brings into direct communication with all parts of the world an area of 250,000 square miles in the interior of Idaho, Washington, Oregon and British Columbia. The canal is five miles long and cost a million dollars a mile. The opening of the canal, says The Nation's Business (Washington), is of as much significance to the Northwest "as is the Panama Canal to the United States as a whole." And the Spokane Spokesman-Review declares that "from an engineering standpoint the finished canal is an achievement of the construction department of the United States Army second only to what has been accomplished at Panama." The new waterway parallels the Columbia River for eight and a half miles on the southern or Oregon side. For half its length it is cut through solid rock. It is lined with concrete where cut through sand and gravel. There are five locks, the chief ones at Big Eddy, which overcome the rise of ninety feet in the level of the river. The canal has a minimum depth of eight feet and will be used largely by steamers of the stern-wheel type. Work began in 1908 and the total cost is put at \$4,850,000. The Indianapolis News tells us that this canal "makes possible the navigation of about 2,136 miles of water. It makes unnecessary the costly transhipment of the old days, and reduces the freight rate on wheat from the Walla Walla district to tidewater from \$2.75 to \$1.25 a ton. The completion of the canal has been accompanied by a wave of enthusiasm in the construction of good roads. The many prosperous towns along the water route are building warehouses and deepening channels. It is expected that the opening of a through waterway to the sea will be followed by a remarkable expansion in the Inland Empire. It means much to the Northwest to place a city so far inland as Lewiston, Idaho, practically on the seaboard. Of course, deep sea steamers cannot penetrate as far as Lewiston, but a rich river trade is assured." The Literary Digest of June 12, from which these facts are taken, publishes an illustration of the Dalles-Celilo Canal.

Secretary Daniels has announced that the U.S. cruiser Columbia, now in reserve at Philadelphia, will be commissioned very soon to serve as flagship for Capt. A. W. Grant, commanding the Atlantic Submarine Flotilla, and also as a schoolship for the purpose of training additional men for the submarine service. Captain Grant has left Washington, where he has been several days in conference with Secretary Daniels, Admiral Benson and the chiefs of bureaus charged with duties affecting submarines. Since his appointment as commander of the submarines, Captain Grant has been closely studying the flotilla and the best means to provide for the manning of submarines now nearing completion. In this connection, Secretary Daniels said: "In order to man the twelve submarines now rapidly nearing completion, orders have been given for the immediate establishment of a school on board the flagship of the Atlantic Submarine Flotilla for the instruction of personnel, officers and enlisted men. From this school, crews competent to man the new vessels will be detailed to them as they may be delivered by the contractors and accepted by the Government. The instruction referred to will be both theoretical and practical, submarines now in commission being used for the practical work, and will cover such period of time as may be necessary to fully familiarize the personnel of a submarine with the vessel to which they may be detailed. When the Columbia joins the flotilla, the Prairie, now acting as flagship, will be utilized as a tender for the submarines in commission." The Columbia, which is now out of date as a fast cruiser, was designed as a commerce destroyer and she and her sister ship, the Minneapolis, were two of the fastest vessels in the world at the time of their commission. The Columbia was one of the vessels forming the Flying Squadron in the Spanish-American War. She is 412 feet over all and has a beam of fifty-eight feet. Being commodious, she is an ideal vessel for the purposes for which she is about to be used. Her displacement is 7,350 tons and her speed 22.80 knots.

The Milwaukee Journal of June 6 publishes a statement by Brig. Gen. Charles R. Boardman, retired, Wis. N.G., on the subject of military preparation. He believes in a Regular Army of 500,000 with an adequate reserve, an increase in the strength of the Na-

tional Guard with a proper reserve, full equipment and adequate training on the lines of the Army. "I believe in the complete organization, not on paper, but in fact, of all the Militia into the higher units," General Boardman said. "This should be kept up and not allowed to wait until hostilities break out or appear imminent. All officers of the higher units should come from the Regulars. If I had my way no Governor would issue any commissions for officers higher than the grade of colonel. If professional soldiers are not better than volunteers in time of war there is no use for Regulars. In my opinion the National Guard (or Organized Militia) of each state should be entirely divorced from police duty. The National Guard should be used in war, when needed in times of disaster resulting from floods, cyclones, conflagrations, earthquakes and the like, or in case of conditions equivalent to war, but not otherwise. The primary duty of the Guard should be national defense. Its work should be supplemented by the rudiments of military drill in all the public schools. Gallery target practice should be taught in the schools and all the great rifle ranges, which are slowly increasing throughout the country, should be thrown open for school boys and civilians for proper instructions in handling and firing the rifle and not maintained for the exclusive use of the military. Artillery, cavalry, engineering and Signal Corps units calling for special professional training should be furnished by the general government. National Guard organizations ordered to the field should be kept recruited to their limit." General Boardman for some seventeen years was Adjutant General of the Wisconsin National Guard and was in charge of the reorganization of the Guard and its equipment for active service during the Spanish-American War.

Writing to us from Rome May 28, Comdr. Ettore Bravetta, of the Italian navy, captain of a vessel, R.N., says: "I believe that the sinking of the Lusitania and the assassination of many American citizens, coldly planned and accomplished, opens your eyes to the true character of the Germans; you must believe that here was one unworthy to wear a military uniform, who did sink the Lusitania and then with other ruffians of his style did impede with force those who would succor the shipwrecked. Would you believe that an American officer would have committed a similar deed, even in the absolutely impossible case that one of his superiors would give him the order? There are recovered in Italy many sisters of charity, refugees from Belgium, women whom even the least credulous must respect for their abnegation, that await in shame and silence to free themselves from the fruit of the violence suffered through the work of the German soldiers. There are in the hospitals hundreds of babies whose hands the Germans have cut. What act more barbarous can you imagine? We hope that the American people feel the necessity to co-operate with every civilized people to restore a régime of true civility and not of German Kultur. To every good end, we Italians have put the hand to the sword, and I affirm that the war is in Italy very favorably accepted, because we want, not only to free our brothers oppressed, hung, beaten by the Austrians, but to contribute to the punishment of that band of assassins which is the German people. I enclose a clipping from one of our greatest Italian newspapers, which is a true chronicle, but so simple and terrible that you cannot read it without a shudder of horror and execration of the infamous ones that could order and accomplish such crimes." Commander Bravetta can write fluently in English, but probably due to censorship regulations his letter is in Italian, which we translate.

The Aero Club of America announces that "the national aeroplane competition and the transcontinental aeroplane race must be postponed because of near war conditions and the fact that orders for aeroplanes and aeroplane motors amounting to \$4,000,000 are occupying the time of both aviators and constructors." Mr. Alan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club, in a letter to Secretary of War Garrison, says: "The postponement of the competition will not prevent the continuation of the work to develop aviation squadrons for the National Guard and Naval Militia of all the states. The concentration of effort on this has already resulted in providing aeroplanes for four states. Efforts are now being made in the legislatures of different states to add aerial forces to the regular Militia. In the event of conditions not becoming favorable again in time to hold the competition this year, it will be held next year. The most immediate need, next to the acquisition of aeroplanes for use in the coming maneuvers, is to supply the Militia with information necessary to enable it to organize the corps in the best possible way, with uniformity; teaching the rudiments of aeronautics, fundamental principles such as are taught to the Army and Navy officers who join the aviation corps. Can the War Department supply this information, or take direct charge and guide the aeronautical activities of the National Guard? We are addressing a similar inquiry to the Navy Department regarding the Naval Militia. If this is possible, much can be accomplished while waiting to obtain more aeroplanes."

The proposed constitutional amendment to provide for aerial forces in the Militia of the state of New York was considered at a meeting of the board of governors of the Aero Club of America and approved. It was introduced at a recent session of the Constitutional Convention by Hon. William P. Bannister, and provides that "the Militia shall be organized and divided into such land, naval and aerial, and active and reserve forces," as the legislature may deem proper. It has now been referred to the club's committee on military and naval affairs: Cornelius Vanderbilt, chairman; members, Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber, Lieut. Col. C. DeW. Willcox, Capt. A. S. Cowan, U.S.A.; Capt. Mark L. Bristol, Lieut. Comdr. H. S. Mustin, U.S.N.; Major F. L. V. Hoppin, Major C. E. Warren, N.G.N.Y.

Lieut. Bruce Bradford Buttler, 30th U.S. Inf., in a recent letter to the New York Times wrote: "With the experience of three generations of West Pointers to draw from, my information covers nearly a hundred years, and during that entire time it has been the inflexible custom at West Point, a custom carried into effect at least once each year among the entering classes, for a 'cribbing' cadet's own classmates, the ones who know he has cribbed, to hold an informal

court-martial, decide that he has or has not cribbed, and in case he has, tell him to go home or be reported to the authorities for cheating. The cadet naturally goes home of his own volition, thus avoiding a public disgrace and dismissal. All this, note you, without the slightest publicity. It is a matter of pride at West Point that the cadets themselves regulate the code of honor, and it is well known to every officer in authority there that they could not for a moment enforce the high standard of honor that obtains in the Corps without the active aid of the cadets themselves. Corps and individual honor is so all-pervading a factor at West Point that great deal could be written about it, but even a most cursory investigation will convince any doubting spirit that the West Point code of honor is measurably and unmistakably higher than that of the average, and probably higher than that of any other institution in the country."

The United States Naval Medical Bulletin for July, 1915, contains special articles by Surgs. G. F. Freeman, A. M. Fauntleroy; P.A. Surgs. G. B. Trible, A. L. Clifton, G. F. Cottle and Asst. Surg. M. H. Sicard; additions to the pathological and helminthological collections of the United States Naval Medical School Laboratories; articles on suggested devices by P.A. Surg. G. F. Cottle, Hospital Steward F. E. Simmons, Surg. H. A. Dunn and Chief Pharm. P. J. Waldner, and Asst. Surg. A. E. Gallant, M.R.C.; clinical notes by Surg. R. E. Ledbetter and Asst. Surg. H. Priest, Surg. E. Thompson and Hospital Steward H. L. Gall, P.A. Surgs. E. L. Woods, M. E. Higgins, W. L. Mann, Jr., A. H. Allen, C. B. Camerer; translations by Surgs. R. A. Bachmann, Pharm. S. Wierzbicki, Med. Insp. S. G. Evans. It also contains articles on progress in medical sciences by L. W. Johnson, E. Thompson and E. L. Woods, R. Sheehan, H. W. Smith, A. M. Fauntleroy and E. H. H. Old, C. N. Fiske and E. W. Brown, R. C. Ransdell, C. S. Butler, A. B. Clifford, E. R. Stitt, G. F. Clark, L. Zembach, P. J. Waldner; extracts from annual sanitary reports by G. H. Barber, J. S. Taylor, G. B. Wilson, H. L. Smith, H. A. May, J. A. Murphy, D. C. Post, R. I. Longbaugh; and an article on "Lymphatic Leukemia Complicated by Priapism" by P.A. Surg. J. J. A. McMullin.

Commenting on the first daylight message from the Canal Zone to the radio station at Arlington, Va., received on April 30, we said: "Heretofore all departmental messages from the Navy Department to the Canal Zone have been sent at night. For reasons not yet known to science, light has such effect upon radiography as to make difficult the transmission of messages." Of this a correspondent writes: "The JOURNAL has, without waiting for a scientist to proclaim it, hit upon the indirect cause of the difficulty. The real cause is heat. At great distances from the Equator there is ample light with but little or no heat. Heat increases in intensity as the Equator is approached, due to the gradually increasing power of the atmosphere in collecting the sun's rays, and raises the temperature of the oxygen of the atmosphere, causing that gas to expand to such extent as to unfit it as a conductor of electric discharge. When poles and masts to carry wires were first used, it was said by some they served the purpose of overcoming the curvature of the earth's surface. The purpose they serve is to carry the wires away from the heat at the surface of the ground to a point where the oxygen is more dense."

An order which marks a new era in accounting for the cost of navy yard work, was signed by Secretary Daniels June 18. The new system, devised by Paymr. D. V. Chadwick and Naval Constr. W. B. Ferguson (working under the supervision of the Director of Navy Yards), so revises and simplifies the present practice as to reduce the clerical work, while at the same time affording responsible executives cost figures which are far more dependable than anything hitherto furnished. A "Manual for Accounting Officers" forms part of the new order, giving a complete description of how accounts are to be handled and charges made. A "Manual for Supervisors" is also furnished, to be carried by every person entitled to make charges against any expense accounts. This manual gives an explanation of the accounting system and the objects it expects to attain. An inventory has been made of the value of all property at navy yards; and this will hereafter be kept up to date. Based on this inventory and appraisal the newly prescribed system contemplates the eventual introduction of the "production factor" plan employed by commercial establishments and is aimed to accurately determine the cost of work.

"It is my firm belief," said Simon Lake in an interview by Edward Marshall published in the New York Times, "that when the submarine is fully recognized and when the governments of the great nations fully prepare themselves for defense and offense with such craft, there and then naval war will cease. A submarine preparedness would end maritime warfare for all time. Horrors do not deter men from belligerency. But the submarine will do more than make war horrible. It will make successful operations by other naval vessels impossible." This is substantially the same opinion as that expressed by John Ericsson half a century ago. "The United States can make itself so strong," Mr. Lake said, "that it will be practically beyond attack. By providing itself with a sufficient number of submarines of a defensive type." Mr. Lake thinks an ideal defense could be obtained for our east coast by the construction of one hundred submarines.

John Stephens Sewell, late Major C.E., U.S.A., noting the fact that a cruiser when subject to danger while visiting and searching a merchant vessel can run, says: "A submarine in like conditions can dive and insure her own successful escape. Why should she be permitted to torpedo the merchant vessel under such circumstances if the cruiser is not allowed to do likewise?" Major Sewell, who resigned Jan. 31, 1908, is now vice president and general manager, Alabama White Marble Company, Grant's Quarry, Ala.

A lieutenant of U.S. Coast Artillery, under date of June 14, says: "I wish to take this occasion to say that I regard the JOURNAL as the one authoritative source of information in the present war. I have been a subscriber since 1908."

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF A NEUTRAL.
BY DANIEL CHAUNCEY BREWER.

The laws affecting neutrality for the next century are to be largely determined by the attitude of the United States during the present European conflict.

Its commercial prosperity as well as its tranquility depend upon its present sagacity.

THE LUSITANIA MATTER—NON-COMBATANTS ON MERCHANTMEN.

No better illustration can be given as to the right and the wrong course for a neutral to pursue at a moment when basic principles are under discussion, than that furnished by the resignation of Mr. Bryan from Mr. Wilson's Cabinet June, 1915.

The question before the American people, acting not only for themselves but in the interests of the race, was—righteousness or peace—which!

Mr. Bryan said first peace, and perhaps righteousness if a court provided for along lines suggested by him so provides. The President, with clear insight into the hearts of the American people, said—righteousness first, then let us hope, peace.

While any pacifist ought to see that in the eternal order of things Mr. Bryan's cast of peace conscientiously suggested could only be temporary at the best, it is dreadfully apparent that there is much confusion of thought.

In no other way can we explain the regret recently expressed in a certain part of the press, which affirmed that the United States, by standing too vigorously for principle, had lost the opportunity to lead a coalition of neutrals and be the peacemaker of Europe.

Because of the befogged condition of the public mind—conscientiously and persistently bewildered by the sociological group that anticipates the near approach of the millennium—it is desirable to clearly distinguish issues so that people may understand that the defense of neutral rights is one thing—the inauguration of world peace another.

This being done, men who look forward to the elimination of war can then produce such arguments as they please to convert to their way of thinking those of us who are incorrigible doubters and who believe that there are more important things in life than the attainment of a peaceful status; that there is nothing in the moral law or the teachings of the founder of Christianity that prefers dissimulation to straightforwardness, temporizing to decision, cowardice to intrepidity, or that there is no better way for this generation to assist in bettering international conditions than by endeavoring to secure for nations at peace (neutrals), recognized or unrecognized rights which belong to them, but which have heretofore been too frequently disregarded.

Meantime having eliminated such matter as is irrelevant, and having brought home to those who are looking for light the fact that, although a pacifist may be a neutral, it by no means follows that a neutral has to be a pacifist, those who look for progress through the broadening and extending of right legal principles can take up the matter affecting neutral rights which had the attention of President Wilson at the time of Mr. Bryan's resignation.

In doing this they will find that there is no question or doubt about the existing law of nations regarding the status of non-combatant individuals traveling upon other than war vessels.

Wrangle as the nations have pleased to about free goods, free ships, visit, search, and contraband, from the time of the *consolato del mare* to August, 1914, they have been in accord regarding human life on the high seas.

Thus there has grown up a body of positive laws, buttressed, fortified and resting upon foundations which include the appreciation of natural law by medieval and modern conscience, the conclusive reasoning of the keenest intellects, and the formal assent of great sovereignties.

These affirm and insist that the non-combatant, whether neutral or enemy (but emphatically if neutral), is to be protected in every exigency which may arise in connection with the chase, overhauling, capture and disposition of a merchant vessel, unless there be such resistance on the part of the carrying ship after full warning, as will justify the man-of-war in taking severe measures by way of self-defense, or in order to compel obedience to its demands. They cannot be construed otherwise than as requiring the captain of a cruiser or other national craft to use every resource at his command to avoid the endangering or destruction of people not themselves bearing arms or in the regular service of the enemy.

With the law thus defined and available by the use of responsible text-books written in any of the great modern languages and with the facts which have to do with the matter in hand (viz., the loss of the *Lusitania*), collated and published, it will be surprising if such inquiries do not come to the following conclusions:

1. That this is a case where natural and positive law are one, the decisions of courts keeping pace with eternal principles of justice and equity, and therefore not to be lightly surrendered.

2. That if the rights thus accorded neutral citizens be infringed, it is for the neutral state to take action, provided it is desirable, as seems to be generally believed, that neutrals shall take an increasing part in the shaping of the law of nations.

3. That any failure on the part of the neutral to insist upon observance of a law and custom which thus seriously affects it, or the substitution of such a scheme as was suggested by Mr. Bryan, would not only negative neutral influence for the time being and hereafter, but exalt belligerency and push it back upon the throne from which it has sent forth so many bloody decrees.

4. That at a time when the engines of destruction are becoming more frightful, any cowardice in the maintenance of recognized standards will permit the invasion of peaceful fields by a new cloud of terror.

In that case a plain duty will follow, to take issue with the recent Secretary of State, whose sincerity is not impugned, and to see to it that the general public has the law and the facts clearly brought to its attention.

Our democracy cannot live without discussion of these vital things which have to do with its well being. Mr. Bryan himself in his last publication came out as unequivocally endorsing a platform already assumed in these articles, viz., it is for neutrals, not belligerents, to dictate the international law of the future. Perhaps after all the arguments are in he may be brought to see that the way adopted by the President, at this time of national crisis, is profoundly in the interest of such world peace as is attainable.

However this may be, with right matter put properly before him, it seems as if any American of good understanding, whether conscience dulled by modern vagaries

or not, would say in the exigency caused by the unhappy loss of American lives by belligerent usurpation, "There is but one choice, unless the nation is to forfeit rights and prove recalcitrant. This is—to demand a discontinuance of a lawless practice, and if no attention be given its reasonable representations, to take such steps as may seem expedient to forcibly prevent a recurrence of the offense."

LAUNCH OF THE U.S.S. ARIZONA.

In the presence of a great company of spectators, estimated at fully 50,000, the U.S. dreadnaught Arizona, of 31,400 tons displacement, was launched at the navy yard, New York, June 19, at 1:10 p.m. Naval Constr. John E. Bailey, U.S.N., had charge, and the vessel took the water in the most easy and graceful manner. Her launching weight was 13,000 tons, irrespective of the cradle, which weighed 500 tons. She is 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. completed.

Miss Esther Ross, of Prescott, Ariz., who christened the vessel, used twin bottles in doing so, only one was filled with wine and the other with the first water that came over the spillway of the Roosevelt dam. Miss Ross, when the great ship just started to glide down the ways, broke the twin bottles, handsomely bedecked with ribbons, against the starboard bow, and said, "I christen thee Arizona."

Some hours before the launch several hundred workmen were busy driving home the wedges between the sliding ways and the cradle, so that the ship could be raised sufficiently from the keel blocks on which she rested. Many other details of work to insure the launch without possibility of accident had to be carried out, and Naval Constructor Bailey and his assistants must have felt greatly relieved when the vessel was water borne without hitch of any kind. The Arizona had a rainbow of flags, and other warships moored at the yard, including the New York, Texas, Arkansas, Utah and Wyoming, were all "dressed" for the occasion. The large crowds of spectators which assembled at every vantage point in the navy yard were splendidly handled by the marine force and police, and there was no confusion whatsoever.

The official christening party was escorted to the grand stand by Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, commandant of the navy yard. In the party were Secretary Daniels and Mrs. Daniels. Admiral Fletcher and Vice Admiral Mayo and staffs, and Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., and staff were among those on the special stand with the launching party. Gen. George R. Dyer and staff were among the many on the grand stand.

Miss Esther Ross and her special maids in attendance, Miss Eva Behn and Miss Cecil King, were escorted by junior officers of Rear Admiral Usher's staff. Those with them included Senator and Mrs. Henry F. Ashurst, of Prescott, Ariz.; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Ross, mother and father of the ship's sponsor; Governor George W. P. Hunt, of Arizona, and Adjutant General Harris; L. W. Mix, Mayor of Nogales, Ariz.; A. O. Brodie, formerly Governor of Arizona. Miss Ross carried a large bunch of American Beauty roses, while her maid attendants had clusters of yellow roses. Rear Admiral Usher ten minutes before one p.m., the time set for the launch, introduced the Right Rev. Dr. Atwood, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Arizona, who invoked a blessing upon the officers and men who were to perform duty on the Arizona, and prayed that this ship and others of the nation be used only to bear arms in the name of God and that victory should result.

As an evidence of the good work done on the Arizona it is interesting to note that the work of building her hull has been completed in fifteen months, a month and a half less than her sister ship, the Pennsylvania, constructed by private shipbuilders at Newport News, Va. The keel of the Arizona was laid down March 16, 1914. The keel of the Pennsylvania was laid down in October, 1913, and she was launched March 16 last. The Arizona is 63.6 per cent. completed and the Pennsylvania 79.3. The work of installing the engines, turrets, armor, etc., will commence without delay.

The five battleships built by the Navy have been constructed at the New York Navy Yard. The first of these vessels was the ill-fated Maine, built in 1888. Then followed the Connecticut, Florida and New York, which is the last vessel finished at the New York Navy Yard. It will be noted from the supplemental table that in the ten years that have passed between the launching of the Connecticut and the launching of the Arizona the tonnage of the vessels is practically doubled.

It will also be noted that the officers and men required to complement the Connecticut number 1,012, but that the Arizona, although twice the size of the Connecticut and carrying a main battery of twelve 14-inch guns as against four 12-inch guns, will require but 915 men. Such has been the influence upon personnel of the substitution of oil for coal and the substitution of uniform types of guns for the various types of guns mounted on earlier vessels.

Connecticut—16,000 tons; 18.78 knots; 450 feet long and 76 feet 10 inches beam. Armament: Four 12-inch 45 cal. guns, eight 8-inch 45 cal. guns, twelve 7-inch 45 cal. guns, eighteen 3-inch 50 cal. guns, four 3-pounder saluting guns, four 21-inch submerged torpedo tubes; 1,012 officers and men.

Florida—21,825 tons; 22.08 knots; 510 feet long, 88 feet 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches beam. Armament: Ten 12-inch 45 cal. B.L.R. guns, sixteen 5-inch 51 cal. R.F., four 3-pounder saluting, two 21-inch submerged torpedo tubes.

New York—27,000 tons; 21 knots; 565 feet long, 95 feet 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. Armament: Ten 14-inch 45 cal. guns, twenty-one 5-inch 51 cal. guns, four 3-pounder saluting guns, four 21-inch submerged torpedo tubes; 1,074 officers and men.

Arizona—31,400 tons; 21 knots; 600 feet long; 97 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch beam. Armament: Twelve 14-inch 45 cal. guns, twenty-two 5-inch 51 cal. guns, four aeroplane guns, four 3-pounder saluting guns, four 21-inch submerged torpedo tubes; 915 officers and men.

The Arizona will have turbine engines of the Parsons type, designed to develop 34,000 horsepower. She will have four propellers and will have oil for fuel exclusively. Her fuel capacity will be 2,322 tons. Although the ships have greatly increased in size and armament in this period, the speed of construction has increased, taking forty-seven months to build the Connecticut, thirty-five and one-half months to build the New York, and it being estimated that the Arizona will be completed in the fall of 1916, a period of thirty-six months.

The Arizona was authorized by Act of Congress March 4, 1913, the limit of cost being \$7,425,000, exclusive of armor and armament.

With the launching of the Arizona work will be started at once on the construction of the superdreadnaught California, authorized by Congress in the appropriation bill of 1914. This vessel will be constructed at New York. Much progress has already been made in the

manufacture of materials for the California, and the contract for the electrical machinery, which will distinguish this vessel from all earlier contemporaneous men-of-war, was awarded weeks ago. The first warship of the name of Arizona was an old iron sidewheel steamer which served with distinction in the Civil War and was launched in 1859. The original Arizona was 200 feet long, displaced 957 tons and could almost be used by the new ship as a tender. Her guns were four 32-pounders, one 30-pounder and two 12-pounders, and the best weight of metal she could throw at one discharge was 192 pounds. She carried nine officers and a crew of eighty-two.

After the launching there was a stand-up luncheon for the special guests, at which Rear Admiral N. R. Usher, U.S.N., presided. Addresses were made by Senator Henry F. Ashurst, of Arizona; Secretary Daniels, Mr. H. A. Herbert, a former Secretary, and by Miss Ross, the sponsor, who made the shortest speech. She said: "This is the proudest moment of my life, for I have had the privilege of christening the greatest warship in the world with the name of the greatest state in the Union."

Workmen from the navy yard to the number of some 2,000 held a dinner in the armory of the 23d Regiment on the night of June 19. Secretary Daniels, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, Governor Hunt, of Arizona, and Hon. William M. Calder, of Brooklyn, were among the guests and made addresses.

OUR NAVAL WANT OF PREPARATION.

In an article in the July number of the *Metropolitan*, entitled, "Shall We Be Licked?" Henry Reuterdahl makes effective and spectacular use of facts so often stated in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* concerning our naval want of preparation for war.

"Barring a miracle," says Mr. Reuterdahl, "the American fleet will be destroyed in an action against a first class naval Power. No secret service is needed to ferret out the facts behind this statement, available to anyone willing to spend a few dollars with the public printer in Washington. * * *

"Let us take stock soberly, like men facing a big issue, setting aside the high sounding flub-dub of Fourth of July oratory and get down to plain facts.

"Could our fleet as an instrument of peace keep the enemy from landing on our shores? Could the American fleet destroy the high sea force of a first class naval Power? Could our fleet maintain the command of the sea, which means the sovereignty of the Panama Canal, the enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine and the open door in China?

"Decidedly no, and no on all counts. The fourth navy in the world, it is to-day too weak. It is deficient in dreadnaughts, battle cruisers, scouts, destroyers, submarines and all the auxiliaries which make a fleet in being." It is without sufficient modern long range torpedoes and mines. It has neither officers nor men to man all the ships built and has no reserve to draw on for those which are building.

"And the cause? Congress and the complaisant attitude of the American people, but principally the inefficiency of the Navy Department. The government of the American Navy being semi-political, is unmilitary, wastefully uneconomical. Patterned on the old-fashioned ideas of the sail period, its clumsy machinery has always broken down in stress of war. It exists for administration, but not for fighting. It has no basic policy, either as to strategy, mobilization, tactics or a building program for the logical growth of the Navy. The useless navy yards, the unwilling Navy's contribution to the 'pork barrel,' sap its economy.

"The head of the Navy Department must be a civilian. He is usually a politician without any specific knowledge of naval affairs. He has authority to disregard any advice from even the most experienced sea-dog, and there is no law to compel him to listen to the council of either the Chief of Operations or the General Board. He is omniscient. With a stroke of the pen he can ruin the efficiency of the fleet, tie it up for a year in the North River, paint the ships pink, or grow truck gardens between the turrets."

The faults of the Navy are not the faults of the Service, but the results of conditions saddled upon it by a selfish and indifferent Congress.

A number of illustrations by Mr. Reuterdahl accompany his article. This number of the *Metropolitan* has an article by ex-Secretary Meyer, "The Definite Aim of Naval Policy"; one by Richard Harding Davis, "Not Too Proud, but Unprepared," and a third by Booth Tarkington, "The American View of the Present War."

CHANGING THE CROZIER FOR THE SWORD.

Charles Minor Blackford, M.D., of Stanton, Va., in a letter to the *New York Times* gives examples of Southern clergymen who have become soldiers. Rev. Peter Muhlenberg, rector of a parish at Woodstock, Va., in 1775 was elected colonel of the 8th Virginia Regiment, and when the crucial moment arrived he preached his last sermon from Ecclesiastes 3:1: "To everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under heaven." He described in glowing terms the lamentable condition of the colonies, and said: "There is a time for everything, and now is the time to fight." With these closing words he threw aside the black gown, in which it was then the custom to preach, and appeared in the full uniform of a Continental colonel. He ordered the drums to be sounded at the door of the church, organized his command from his parishioners, and marched off with them to join the Army. He became quite a noted officer and rose to the rank of a brigadier general.

Another well known instance was that of the Right Rev. Leonidas K. Polk, who was Bishop of Tennessee at the outbreak of the Civil War. He had received a military education prior to entering the ministry, and when Tennessee seceded from the Union he left his bishopric and became an officer in the Confederate Service. He ultimately rose to be a brigadier general.

A third instance is that of the late Bishop of Alabama, the Right. Rev. Richard H. Wilmer. He was graduated from the Virginia Theological Seminary in 1839, and by the time that the Civil War broke out his fame as a clergyman and a preacher had spread far beyond the limits of Virginia. So ardently did Mr. Wilmer sympathize with the Southern cause that he raised a company from the men in the neighborhood of his church and became its captain, but as soon as the Confederacy was organized "The Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States of America" was organized as well. Alabama having lost its bishop by death, Wilmer was elected to the post in November, 1861, and after great urging by his

brother clergymen he left the Army and accepted the position, being the only bishop of the Anglican communion who was consecrated during the existence of the Confederacy.

Similar illustrations of the transformation of clergymen into warriors could be cited in the instance of Northern clergymen. A reverend uncle of the editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*, who had been appointed chaplain in a regiment of Michigan Volunteers during the Civil War, laid aside his clerical office to take command of a company, and we believe that General Garfield, afterward President of the United States, was in his early manhood a Campbellite preacher, if not a clergyman. Other examples might be found.

ONE LESSON IN UNPREPAREDNESS.

(From the *New York Herald* June 16.)

England had its Mr. Bryan in the Cabinet in the days preceding the outbreak of the present war. His name was Haldane. He was a viscount and also Lord High Chancellor. He was an advocate of peace, a firm believer in the pacific intentions of Germany toward England and an opponent of preparations by England for defense. My Lord Haldane paid a visit to Berlin, and returned with his head so full of peace notes and his stomach so full of honeyed sweetness that his influence was powerfully thrown against any preparation for war. The navy estimates were cut down. The estimates for artillery were torn to fragments. So powerful was my Lord Haldane's influence that when war was actually in the air and troops were actually being mobilized on the great frontiers of Russia, Germany and Austria prominent members of the Cabinet declared that there was no prospect of England having to change her policy or contemplate war.

In consequence, when war broke, although England's navy was ready and had been secretly mobilized on private information which did not reach the Cabinet until after the mobilization had been ordered, the army was not ready. It was only by the most superhuman exertions of Lord Kitchener, whose presence in England saved the day, that Britain was able to throw even an army corps into France.

A NAVAL TYPE NOT NEEDED.

The naval correspondent of the *London Times* notes that more armored cruisers have been sunk or otherwise rendered ineffective, in proportion to the numbers in the fleets concerned, than is the case with any other type. Germany has been deprived of the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Yorck and Friedrich Carl, four ships out of her total of eight—reckoning the Blücher as a battle cruiser—or a loss of fifty per cent. Russia lost in October last the Pallada, one of her six armored cruisers, which is in the ratio of sixteen per cent. Great Britain has lost the Aboukir, Hogue, Cressy, Good Hope and Monmouth out of a total of thirty-four, which is about fourteen per cent. Japan has suffered by the stranding of the Asama in February, which reduces her total of thirteen by seven per cent.; and France has been similarly deprived of one ship, although, as she possessed eighteen, her ratio of loss only amounts to five per cent. Except, perhaps, in regard to submarines, the ratio of loss in which cannot be definitely established owing to the lack of complete information in regard to the numbers in the different fleets, this is a higher proportion of wastage than has occurred in any other class of fighting craft.

It is most unlikely that any of the lost vessels will be replaced. The experience of the war has shown that it was a good thing that the British Admiralty led the way in adopting the battle cruiser design instead of continuing to build armored cruisers, such as had figured in the shipbuilding programs for something like fifteen years.

In the essential elements of fighting capacity the armored cruiser has been left behind by the important developments of the last ten years. These developments, it is now generally admitted, have been the result of a truer appreciation of the actual needs of war. As Admiral Sir Reginald Custance pointed out in his "Ship of the Line in Battle," the armored cruiser policy "was not based originally on true conceptions of war. It involved not only a faulty strategy, but mistaken tactical ideals, both of which reacted on ship design. The essential feature of the armored cruiser design was a sacrifice of fighting power to mobility in the ship of the line." The fundamental idea underlying the policy was to attack, not the armed ships of the enemy, but his merchantmen; the armored cruiser was to operate primarily on the trade routes. Yet it has been seen that it has not proved its value for such work. It was not fast enough to deal decisively with the German raiders; its preponderance of gun-power, compared to the latter, was seldom effective; and its armored protection was unnecessary.

RETIREMENT OF PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

On Jan. 25, 1915, General Scott, Chief of Staff, informed Major General Barry, commanding Philippine Department, that in response to representations from Scout officers, received through him, the Secretary of War had written to the Military Committee of the Senate and House presenting the following draft of proposed legislation for the retirement of Philippine Scouts:

Be it enacted, etc., That captains and lieutenants of Philippine Scouts, other than natives of the Philippine Islands, shall hereafter be entitled to retirement under the laws governing the retirement of officers of the Army of similar rank in the Permanent Establishment, except that they shall receive as retired pay and allowances the amounts now or hereafter allowed by law to retired master signal electricians of the United States Army and no more.

Sec. 2. Former officers of the Philippine Scouts who have heretofore served as such for a period of more than five years and have been retired as enlisted men shall be placed upon the retired list as officers of the Philippine Scouts and hereafter receive the retired pay and allowances provided by this Act for other officers of Philippine Scouts.

Sec. 3. Officers of the Philippine Scouts retired under the provisions of this Act shall not form part of the limited retired list now authorized by law.

We are informed that many of the older officers of the Scouts do not look favorably upon the first section of the bill which provides for retirement under the laws governing the retirement of officers of the Regular Army, as this precludes the computing of double time for foreign service to August, 1912, which was rendered as enlisted men of the Regular Army and as Scout officers. Many of these officers have from ten to fifteen years'

service in the Philippines and are now eligible for retirement as enlisted men. This bill, if passed as it now stands, would probably keep them in the islands for many more years unless they were retired for disability due, in nearly all cases, to long continued service in the tropics. Section 2 of this bill is entirely favorable to former officers of the Scouts who have been retired as enlisted men, as it places these men on the retired list of Scout officers, thus giving them the benefit of counting foreign service double for retirement. Also officers who were forced to resign from the Scouts or stand trial by court-martial would benefit by this bill. On the whole officers of the Scouts feel very grateful to the War Department, for the interest taken in this long delayed measure, though they would like to have Section 2 so modified as to give the present officers the right to count their service for retirement as though it had been rendered as enlisted men of the Army.

MOUNTED SERVICE SCHOOL.

The graduation exercises of the Mounted Service School, held at Fort Riley, Kas., June 14-17, as noted last week, were on perhaps a more elaborate scale than ever before, writes a correspondent, and marked a fitting climax to an extremely arduous but profitable year at the school. The first and second year classes exhibition in the riding hall of proficiency in training colts was most interesting, and demonstrated what can be done with comparatively green horses in a short period, by scientific and intelligent handling. One of the most remarkable characteristics of the colts was their gentleness and calmness in the midst of excitement, and this may be said to be the keynote of the results attained by the present methods of training in vogue at the school. The schooled horses showed the proficiency of student officers in the management of thoroughly trained animals. This exhibition was by the first year students only. The second year class followed with the school jumpers over obstacles, excited great interest and brought much applause.

Military cross-country riding, on June 15, was by both the first and second year classes; full military equipment, distance fifteen miles; the first rider beginning his hike at 6:30 a.m. The routes laid down had a certain number of natural and artificial obstacles to be traversed successfully, a certain number of saber head-posts to be thrust with the new straight sword, and a certain number of silhouettes to be fired at. The object was to test the efficiency of the mounts in campaign through an enemy's country. The test was most successful, and demonstrated the necessity for some change in the usual horse show standards of "officer's charger," to a practical test which will exhibit the military usefulness under service conditions, and ability of the rider to use his arms from the back of the animal. Later the first year class exhibited jumpers in the riding hall. For some unaccountable reason, probably the varying light effects, there was an unusual number of falls—not less than five student officers hitting the tan-bark. No serious results followed, and the riders showed wonderful improvements in seats and in use of the aids over their work of the preceding winter.

The program on June 16 called for individual riding by the first and second year classes, in Pump House Cañon, over post-and-rails, stone wall, ditches, bank, and double hedge with adjoining ditches, the main jumps in the cañon, and the secondary obstacles on the high ground above the rim-rock, where the spectators were splendidly located. The performance was highly creditable and only one fall, a slight one, resulted. The course was thought to be a marked improvement over the old Magazine Cañon series of obstacles, utilized in former years.

The final day, June 17, was dark and cloudy, and the drag-hunt, which began at about 8:30 a.m., was partly completed in a fine rain. This did not dampen the interest of the many spectators, who journeyed from Fort Riley and Junction City to the vicinity of 22d Battery Hill in Forsyth Cañon. The meet of the hounds was near Three-Mile Creek, and the course up the cañon over a series of recently constructed jumps, across Three-Mile Creek, and return down the cañon to a point near 22d Battery Hill. The scene was spirited and picturesque in the extreme as the master of hounds, Lieut. George S. Patton, and his huntsman, both in pink, galloped up the course, followed by the entire Mounted Service School, led by the commandant. The hounds went very fast and pace was a hot one over post-and-rails, ditches, fence-and-ditch, boggy streams, stretches of woodland, and the like. Only one fall resulted, without serious result. At the hunt's conclusion, the hunters and their friends repaired to the Packer's Camp, near the entrance to Forsyth Cañon, where they were the guests at a hunt breakfast of the master of hounds and his wife, Lieut. and Mrs. Patton.

Here the diplomas of graduation from the Mounted Service School were presented to the members of the two classes by the commandant, Major C. D. Rhodes, who addressed the student officers at some length on the subject of their work during the past year and their future work with their regiments, impressing upon them especially the prime necessity for making themselves of the greatest possible usefulness to their troop, battery, and regimental commanders. The hunt breakfast was punctuated with a number of impromptu toasts, responded to by the commandant, the senior instructor in equitation, the president of the first class, Captain Foy, the school secretary, the master of hounds, and others. Dancing followed the clearing away of the tables, and brought to a happy conclusion one of the most successful years in the history of the Mounted Service School.

An interesting feature of the graduation period was the polo game on Monday afternoon, June 14, between the Kansas City team (Messrs. Magill, Nolan, Bell and Graves), and the Mounted Service School (Lieutenants Doak, Swift, West and Patton). The Kansas City team was handicapped by the absence of the Vieles, father and son, and the home team by the absence of Lieutenant Engel, whose place was splendidly filled by Lieutenant Patton. The school has developed a very speedy lot of polo horses and the game is said to have been the fastest polo ever played at Fort Riley. The Mounted Service School won by a score of 10½ to 2¾, after conceding a handicap of two goals to Kansas City. The score in goals knocked was eleven goals to two goals.

The officers graduating from the school are: Second year class—Lieutenants Barry, Foster, Winfree, Engel, George, Adair, Crane, West, Kennedy and Patton. First year class—Captains Foy, Harvey, Frankenberger, Rehkopf and Scott, W. J., and Lieutenants Walker, Don-

nelly, Scott, D. H., Magruder, Baird, Scofield, Stewart, Cheney, Johnson, Brown, Williams, Cullum, Lonergan, Kobbé, Erlenkotter, McGee, Taulbee, Odell, Chamberlin, Polk, Collins, Finch, Schwenck, Erwin and Rayner.

ARMY SERVICE SCHOOLS GRADUATION.

The graduating exercises of the Army Service Schools took place at Grant Hall at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 18, Brig. Gen. Henry A. Greene, commandant of the schools, delivering a very fitting address to the graduating members of both the Staff, Line and Engineer and Signal School classes. Following are the graduates:

SCHOOL OF THE LINE.

Honor graduates (in order of standing): Capt. Louis M. Nuttman, 4th Inf.; Major O. W. B. Farr, Field Art.; Capts. C. C. Winnia, 14th Cav., C. H. Lanza, 5th Field Art., R. J. Maxey, 18th Inf.

Distinguished graduates in alphabetical order: Capt. J. W. Beacham, Jr., 29th Inf., H. La T. Cavenaugh, 10th Cav., H. C. Clement, 29th Inf., L. C. Crawford, C.A.C., V. D. Dixon, 4th Cav., R. H. Hearn, 9th Inf., G. A. Herbst, 14th Inf., H. B. Myers, 6th Cav., Herschel Tupes, 1st Inf., G. P. Tyner, 15th Cav.

Other line class graduates are as follows: Capt. O. W. Bell, 14th Cav., W. F. Creary, 27th Inf., H. G. Davids, 9th Inf., H. B. Farrar, 3d Field Art., A. W. Foreman, 20th Inf., D. H. Ginty, 12th Cav., J. M. Little, 28th Inf., S. P. Lyon, 25th Inf., G. H. McMaster, 3d Inf., G. P. Perkins, C.A.C., G. B. Pritchard, 10th Cav., A. T. Smith, 12th Inf., Major L. S. Sorley, 12th Inf.; Capt. Pegram Whitworth, 10th Inf.; Major E. S. Wright, 1st Cav.

GRADUATES OF ARMY FIELD ENGINEER SCHOOL.

Capt. R. T. Ward, C.E. (honor graduate); Major W. A. Mitchell (distinguished graduate).

GRADUATES OF THE STAFF CLASS.

Arranged in alphabetical order: Capt. L. M. Adams, C.E.; 1st Lieut. E. Addis, 10th Cav.; Capt. F. E. Bamford, 28th Inf.; 1st Lieut. P. H. Clark, 23d Inf.; Capt. H. A. Eaton, 23d Inf.; Capt. E. E. Fuller, 23d Inf.; Capt. W. S. Grant, 3d Cav.; Capt. A. J. Greer, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. A. D. Griffith, 6th Cav.; Capt. J. S. Herron, 2d Cav.; Capt. R. P. Howell, C.E.; Capt. J. R. Kelly, 26th Inf.; Capt. H. L. Landers, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. J. P. McAdams, 11th Inf.; Major J. K. Miller, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. E. J. Pike, 15th Cav.; Capt. O. P. Robinson, 19th Inf.; Capt. W. W. Taylor, Jr., 20th Inf.; Major LeRoy S. Upton, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. V. G. Villalta, Cuban army; Capt. B. R. Wade, 5th Inf.; Capt. J. P. Wade, 2d Cav.

GRADUATES OF THE SIGNAL SCHOOL.

Arranged in alphabetical order: 1st Lieuts. O. S. Albright, 22d Inf., C. L. Eastman, Signal Corps, Edwin Gunner, Inf., A. G. Gutensohn, 27th Inf., C. S. Hamilton, 11th Inf., S. L. James, 28th Inf., J. C. Moore, 7th Inf., Frank Moorman, 18th Inf.

NAVY Y.M.C.A. ATHLETICS.

Brooklyn Branch, Navy Y.M.C.A., June 21, 1915.

WYOMING SWIMMERS WIN.

The swimming team of the U.S.S. Wyoming had things pretty much their own way in the inter-ship swimming meet at the Brooklyn Navy Y.M.C.A. on the evening of June 18. Thompson was the star man of the evening with three first places to his credit. Mulverhill, of the "Ark," gave him a close "rub" in the 220. The 100-yard swim was the best race, only three seconds behind the record. Spedding, of the receivingship, had little trouble in winning the plunge and under water swim. The "Ark" came in first in the relay after a close race, but the effort seemed to overtax her men for the coming events. Kitchen and Mulverhill were the main point-getters for the Arkansas. Silver and bronze medals were given for first and second place in each event, and a plaque went to the Wyoming team.

Events and winners of first place were: 50-yard swim, Thompson, Wyoming, 30 secs.; 100-yard swim, Thompson, Wyoming, 1 min. 08 sec.; 220-yard swim, Thompson, Wyoming, 3 min. 18 sec.; plunge, Spedding, receivingship, 38 ft. 3 in.; under water swim for distance, Spedding, receivingship, 189 ft. Relay: Mulverhill, Slyh, Tevis and Kitchen, Arkansas, 1 min. 12 sec.

Wyoming, 31 points; Arkansas, 17; receivingship, 10; Utah, 3. Winning team: Thompson, 16½; Bechtel, 7½; Hendricks, 3½; Ryan, 2½; Murphy, 1.

U.S.S. ARKANSAS TRACK TEAM WINS.

The track team of the U.S.S. Arkansas walked away with the spring inter-ship indoor athletic meet for the First Division championship, held in the gymnasium of the Brooklyn Navy Y.M.C.A., Thursday evening, June 17. The Wyoming came in second, but was some distance in the rear. The "Ark" had a good following of "rooters," and they had plenty of opportunity to make themselves heard. Peasley proved individual high point man with three firsts and one second. Good records were made in all ten events. The outstanding features of the meet were Jocoy's "440," Peasley's "800" and Lieutenant Northcroft's "shot." Silver and bronze medals were awarded; the Y.M.C.A. trophy went to the winning team, and the Spalding cup now is the permanent property of the "Ark." The U.S.S. Wyoming band gave some fine music. The meet was held under the direction of Physical Director Osborne, of the Navy Y.M.C.A.

Events and winners of firsts were: 100-yard dash, Gillis, Arkansas, 12.2-5 sec.; 220-yard dash, Gillis, Arkansas, 27.1-5 sec.; 440-yard dash, Jocoy, Arkansas, 59 sec.; half-mile run, Peasley, Arkansas, 2 min. 14.4-5 sec.; one-mile run, Peasley, Arkansas, 5 min. 21.3-5 sec.; standing broad jump, Peasley, Arkansas, 9 ft. 7 in.; 12-pound shot put, Northcroft, Delaware, 45 ft. 1½ in.; running high jump, Cox, Wyoming, 5 ft. 3 in.; 18-foot rope climb, Gitsken, Arkansas, 53.5 sec.; 220-yard potato race, Harris, Elec. Class, 1 min. 5.4-5 sec.

One of the best and biggest naval swimming meets in Norfolk, Va., in many months took place there June 19 at the Naval Y.M.C.A., when after an exciting match the team from the U.S.S. Delaware won the grand prize, a beautiful silver cup which was offered jointly by the ships Delaware, Louisiana, New Hampshire and Vermont, which took part in the meet. The meet was in charge of W. E. Herr, Y.M.C.A. secretary of the Delaware, and the judges were Surgeon Bachman, U.S.S. Delaware; Chaplain Thompson, U.S.S. Vermont; Ensign Well, U.S.S. New Hampshire. The timekeeper was Captain

Conger, U.S.M.C., U.S.S. Delaware; the recorder, Ensign Callahan, U.S.S. Delaware; the referee, Marinus James, of the Naval Y.M.C.A., and the starter, W. E. Herr. A good sized crowd saw the match. To Polusky, of the battleship Delaware, went the grand prize for scoring the largest number of individual points. Polusky amassed a total of eighteen. Others winning prize money were Rose, Glover and Hartley, of the Delaware; Mallette, Brown and Martin, of the New Hampshire; Remley and Timmons, of the Vermont. The prizes offered were \$3, first prize, \$2, second prize, and \$1, third prize.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Lack of ammunition and guns is the stumbling block of the Russian forces along the German east front, according to John F. Bass, a war correspondent, of Chicago, who arrived in New York June 20 from Liverpool, on the American liner New York.

The recent anti-German riots in Moscow are reported to have resulted in damages to the amount of \$20,000,000. Nearly 500 stores and factories and more than 200 private lodgings were totally wrecked. The demonstrations lasted more than twenty-four hours.

It is officially stated from Petrograd, May 30, that the exact total of prisoners taken by the Russian armies and interned in Russia on April 1 was 10,734 officers and 605,378 men. Besides these a very large number of Galician prisoners were set at liberty and sent back to their homes in Galicia.

It is officially announced at Petrograd that a large steamship and two sailing vessels have been sunk by Russian submarines in the Black Sea. The vessels belonged to the Turks. They were sunk between Eregli (a seaport 120 miles east of the Bosphorus) and Kefalonia (sixty miles west of Eregli).

The London Times of May 31 publishes a letter showing the growth of public sentiment in favor of universal military service, saying for itself: "The movement is no longer, as it was too apt to be in peace time, a party question. Many Liberals are beginning to recognize that circumstances alter cases and that voluntary service is incapable of concentrating the whole strength of the nation."

The "war baby" as a big social problem of the future of Great Britain has come to an end, according to advices from London. The Registrar General's records show that the percentage of illegitimacy is just normal. Scotland Yard, moreover, has issued a warning to the public against subscribing to a charity described as "The War Babies and Mothers' League," established by Mrs. Helen Best.

At the special court of the London Hospital, June 2, in answer to a question, it was stated that information had been received from the War Office to the effect that an agreement had been come to between the British and German governments for the protection of specified buildings. Such buildings are to be marked with a black and white square and include museums and churches and hospitals, and, it was understood, infirmaries.

The French Ministry stated on June 18 that the Anglo-French naval forces in the Mediterranean are now co-operating with the Italian fleet, whose participation makes possible a more effective patrol of the Adriatic. Warships of the Allies, the statement says, are also actively engaged in finding and destroying oil depots from which the enemy's submarines have been replenishing their supplies.

Details have been received of the recent engagement between an Italian and an Austrian submarine, in which the Italian craft was vanquished. The Italian submarine Medusa, with a displacement of 300 tons, a speed of fourteen knots submerged and a crew of fourteen men, was lying submerged, and the Austrian craft was not far away, also under water. Neither one had any intimation of the presence of the other. The Medusa came to the surface first, swept the horizon with her periscope, and, finding the way clear, she emerged. Soon after the Austrian craft decided to come up. She sent up her periscope and saw the Italian not far away. Recognizing an enemy, she immediately attacked, and one torpedo was sufficient to send the Medusa to the bottom.

The news given out by the German Overseas News Agency at Berlin June 19 that "the German Admiralty has published a confirmation of the long standing rumors that the submarine U-29 was destroyed by a British tank steamer, which, flying the Swedish flag at the time, rammed the submarine after it had been ordered to stop," is denied by the British Admiralty, which in an official statement says: "The German submarine U-29, commanded by Capt. Otto Weddigen, which was destroyed two months ago, was sunk by 'one of His Majesty's ships.'" The exact details of how this submarine and several others were destroyed have never been made public, and stories in the newspapers that the Admiralty had devised a submarine trap have been common, and all kinds of guesses made, some of a most exaggerated nature. Nothing official has yet appeared regarding any submarine trap, and if there is such its secret has been carefully guarded.

A Copenhagen despatch of June 18 tells us that "a Danish student of economics, who has just returned from a visit to the Krupps, says that since the war the number of workers at the great factories has been increased from 70,000 to 115,000. In the opinion of the employees, the production of 42-centimeter guns is only a prelude, as it were, to the manufacture of heavy guns of immense range, and great surprises may at no very distant date be expected. Work at present is practically concentrated on the manufacture of long range artillery."

Admiral Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S., who has been appointed to succeed Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher, of Kilverstone, as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, is an officer who is very little known outside the service, but by fleetmen he is admired as being not only a fine sailor, but possessing an initiative that leads to success in anything he undertakes. "Although we will not go so far," says the United Service Gazette, "as to assert, as one writer does, that he is 'the cleverest man in the Navy'—for we know others—yet to his genius are due many reforms and scientific developments that have resulted in advancing British sea power in various directions. For instance, he was one of the pioneers in wireless research, and it is said that he discovered the secret of practical electrical transmission of messages through the air almost, if not quite, synchronous with Signor Marconi. At a lecture and demonstration given by the latter at the Royal United Service Institute some years ago, Lieutenant Jackson's experiments were alluded to by the chairman, who remarked that whichever was first at the

invention, Marconi was prior in reaching the patent office."

The internment of something like 1,000,000 prisoners of war has given the Germans a difficult problem which they have solved with satisfaction to themselves. The prisoners are held in 247 camps, scattered over the country so as to spread as widely as possible the lesson of the prowess of German arms. Some of the newest large camps cost \$1,000,000 each. The average cost of feeding the prisoners is a little less than fifteen cents a day, the food furnished being sufficient to equal 2,700 calories per day. Most of the complaints of insufficient food come from the British, accustomed to a much higher standard of living than the Germans. The black bread and the monotonous soup disgusted them. In comparison with the British, the French are real favorites in the camps and outside. The Russians also are well looked upon, and are praised for their spirit of resignation and for their discipline. The French are commended for their good humor, readiness to work, and willingness to look at the bright side even of a prisoner's life. As a rule the prisoners are classified according to religion, and also with regard to their capacity for special kinds of work. Political distinctions are also made. A high wooden fence, and, as a rule, a higher fence of double barbed wire, surround the ordinary camps. Between the two fences there is a passage for the guard. Many of the prisoners accept work to escape the inactivity and monotony of camp life, especially the French and Russians. Wages are usually 6d. a day for farm work, and 1s. 6d. for industrial work. This difference is due to a desire not to undersell German industrial labor. The wages are paid in stamps, which can be exchanged for goods in the camp canteen. Such are the particulars furnished by a neutral correspondent of the London Times, who after a thorough inspection of the German camps, says: "My general impression was that once the prisoners have reached the camps, and have learned to comply with the regulations, they are not treated badly."

CELIBACY FOR SUBALTERNS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of April 24 last we find the suggestion, apparently made by one of those in high places, that second lieutenants be forbidden to marry! Oh, Mr. Editor, fads may come and fads may go, but surely now at last we are upon the right track!

True, we have as yet no practical scheme for providing an adequate reserve, for no one has found time to prepare such a scheme and set it in operation. True, no one has found time to devise a practical method of communication between the Infantry and Field Artillery upon the battlefield. Nor has anyone found time to devise some method by which it may be assured that young officers will receive some tactical training along with their thorough course in interior administrative work, nor that enlisted men will be trained as soldiers rather than as day laborers, clerks, carpenters, gardeners, chauffeurs, etc. Nor have we any system by which we may hope, in time of war, to be supplied with horses not rotten with shipping fever, nor any adequate system for training volunteer officers.

But away with thoughts of such trifles at a moment like this! Let us first take care of important matters—details can come later. Let us forbid the second lieutenants to marry! Where is the foe who shall stand before us when all our second lieutenants are bachelors?

The beauties of this plan grow upon us as we consider it. And why should it stop with second lieutenants? Let us apply such a ruling to all the Service, that one can, by observing an officer's rank, determine the size of his family. Let us rule that second lieutenants may have no wives; first lieutenants, one wife; captains, two wives, etc.

Or, if this be deemed too generous, let us rule that a second lieutenant may not be married, that a first lieutenant may be married but may have no children, a captain may have a wife and one child, a major a wife and two children, etc. How nicely privilege might thus be adjusted to rank, and inspire us all to upward striving!

Of course, there are one or two details which must still be worked out. For instance, there are in the Service certain second lieutenants so little impressed with the inappropriateness of such a course that they have taken advantage of the fact that this suggested order has not already been issued and have gotten married. It is to prevent the recurrence of just such hideous miscarriages of efficiency that this reform is intended. But with the inauguration of the reform what of these misguided young gentlemen? Shall they, upon the issue of the order, be dropped from the Army? Or shall they merely be expected to get divorced? Or will their marriages, on the issuing of the order, stand nullified?

Second lieutenants should be forbidden to call upon young ladies, or to be engaged for, as is well known, a fiancée takes more of a man's time and attention than does a wife. Or shall we, in this latter regard, temper firmness with moderation, and allow a second lieutenant to call upon young ladies after he has one foggy, and to become engaged after he has passed his examinations for promotion?

Doctors, of course, may marry at any time, for they never are second lieutenants. Very likely an engineer may be able to marry within a year after graduation, while, judging by present prospects, the young Field Artilleryman will have to make up his mind to remain a bachelor most of his life.

LEATHERNECK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In battle we seek to wound or kill the enemy. How large a proportion of our Army would actually engage in this task? It is worth considering, for on this proportion largely depends the effectiveness of the Army of the United States.

Taking a regiment of Cavalry, for instance: The officers are not armed for attack; the non-commissioned staff are not armed with rifles; nor the trumpeters; nor the band; nor the wagoners; nor the cooks. Altogether it may be said that about one-quarter or one-sixth of a regiment are not provided with arms to use in attacking the enemy. We find the same thing in the Army at large to an even greater extent. Besides the officers and non-commissioned staff, bands, etc., of the regiment, we have to deduct the Quartermaster Corps (over 6,000 men), the Medical Corps (over 4,000 men), the Ordnance Department (800), and the Military Academy (1,300), and the Recruiting Service (7,000 or 8,000). Of the entire personnel of the Army about 27,000 occupy positions where they would not be called upon personally to wound or kill the enemy. That is, about one-fourth of the Army if its aggregate was 100,000, or one-third if its aggregate

was 75,000. This does not include the Coast Artillery, who take pleasure in regarding themselves as an impulsive force.

It has been found necessary in the European war to even arm the officers in the trenches.

It strikes me that the efficiency of our Army would be greatly increased by reducing the number of non-combatants. All enlisted men should carry either the rifle or the carbine, so that they can be used at least on the defensive or in great emergencies. Officers, non-commissioned staff officers, men of the supply corps serving with armies should be provided with a carbine, using service ammunition and carried in a way not to interfere with their other functions. Every man, civilian or not, attached to an army operating in an uncivilized country should carry a rifle or carbine for self-defense.

In my opinion this matter is worth looking into.

J. P.

A PLEBISCITE FOR WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

To make declarations of war up to the people, who are not responsible for conditions and who do not want war: Let a vote of the people of the countries involved be taken; all countries be divided into precincts, as the United States is now divided when voting for a President; one man be appointed to be in charge of a precinct, whose duty will be to get names and age of all males living in said precinct; all men between twenty-one and sixty years of age will be placed on file; transients will be compelled to vote in precinct they are temporarily residing in, and the traveling public will vote on train, the conductor to collect votes.

All will sign opposite their names Yes or No. Those voting Yes and those who failed to vote will be immediately available for the first line of defense (as soon as properly drilled), irrespective of social or financial condition; those voting No will be subject to call if needed.

The business men and plutocrats will, in conjunction with the laboring classes, be sure to advise their representatives in Congress to provide adequate officers and an Army large enough to insure all a fair chance when they meet the enemy, and a Navy with enough ships and guns large enough to keep them from getting wet.

Make this a law in all civilized countries, and war like the present one in Europe will never occur again.

WILLIAM OSTERMANN, U.S.A., Retired.

THE ARMY CLOTHING ALLOWANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In reference to plans of the Secretary of War for the increase of the Army, you state that "in all probability the question of reducing the clothing allowance and simplifying the uniform of the Army will be given serious consideration," etc. A few suggestions from a soldier, who has had this reduction of clothing allowance occur before, may be of some use.

If the dress uniform, including coat, cord, white collar, gilt ornaments, cap, white gloves and trousers, should be abolished, also the service cap; and in lieu of these items the allowance of service breeches, wool and cotton; coats, service, wool and cotton; hats, service; and gloves, wool, should be increased one each, it would materially simplify the uniform and make a saving for the Government of about \$19 for the four years on each soldier. It would not, as far as I can determine, cause any particular hardship to the soldiers. As at present the dress uniform is used only during the winter, from first call to retreat to taps, and sometimes on parade and for funerals, etc., there are few soldiers that I have talked to about the dress uniform that were not in favor of it being abolished.

ECONOMY.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., June 21, 1915.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Do you think that Mr. Thomas A. Edison could be induced to delve down into his apparently inexhaustible treasury of military wisdom and experience and tell the poor, inept officers of our Army just how the enormous stores of matériel he proposes will take care of themselves?

Or does he propose that the magnificent army of 100,000 men he allows for national defense shall be the caretakers? And that they shall learn the effective use thereof en route to the front from their storehouses after the declaration of war?

While explaining to us poor, witless fools these simple matters, he might also from his vast sagacity make clear to us why the average American who has made a success of one industrial endeavor feels free to speak with authority—or the air thereof—and from the housetops upon any other specialty under the sun? The psychology of the Ego should be an easily discussed matter for him.

ROBERT P. GLASSBURN, 1st Lieut., C.A.C.

REGARD FOR OLD SOLDIERS.

St. Paul, Minn., June 10, 1915.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The decision of President Wilson to waive the Civil Service examination in the case of a watchman at one of the fortifications was one of the best that has been declared. The soldier or veteran soldier in this country has not been considered much of an item, but if more orders were issued in regard to filling this kind of positions by the ex-soldier—Spanish War veteran and Civil War veteran—then we could inject some patriotism in our younger generation. Take, for instance, the lock tenders, people who work on Government dams and navy yards; a veteran is, as a rule, turned down on these jobs. Who is to blame? Why the officer who is in charge, of course, no one else.

JAMES E. PIKE.

HIGH EXPLOSIVES—SMOKELESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of June 12, 1915, page 1293, in "Recent Publications," occurs a statement as to defects in our smokeless powders. In these days of "preparation for adequate defense" the subject is interesting. Will some of your readers who have had experience in this field narrate such in your columns, affirming or denying such charge, for the benefit of the Service?

NEMO.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

MASSACHUSETTS

Major William Chamberlain, Coast Art., U.S.A., commandant at Fort Andrews, Mass., opened an instructive military school for officers of the Coast Artillery Corps, Mass. V.M., June 16. Forty-three officers arrived early in the forenoon and were met at the wharf by Major Chamberlain and his officers. Arrangements were quickly made for the formation of three sections and at 1:30 the school opened, the first section going to the executive headquarters, where Major Chamberlain gave a lecture and 1st Lieut. Sanderford Jarman, U.S.A., explained the characteristics of warships, identification of targets and artillery commands.

At the same hour Lieut. Robert Arthur, U.S.A., had the second section on the field, and assisted by a company of Regulars, gave an exemplification of guard mount with Militia officers filling positions of commissioned officers. The third section was taken in hand by Capt. W. H. Wilson, U.S.A., and instructed in morning and sick reports, and later heard Major Chamberlain, as did the second section.

The first section was also instructed in trenching by Capt. James Prentiss, U.S.A., while the third section was instructed on the hill in pistol practice by Capt. J. D. Watson, U.S.A. After supper there was a review and evening parade in which the Militia officers were in command, and the day's work closed with a lecture on "Rations and Ration Returns," by Capt. Harry T. Matthews. A progressive course of instruction followed all the week.

The Officers' School of the Massachusetts Militia opened at South Sudbury June 17. Lieutenant Colonel Buck, U.S.A., senior inspector-instructor of the M.V.M., was in charge, and after a division into classes the first session of the school was opened. Lieut. John R. McGinness, U.S.A., who has been inspector-instructor of the M.V.M. for nearly two years, has been selected as the adjutant of the 9th Infantry, M.V.M., having been detailed for this duty. The Lieutenant has been a great favorite with the officers of that regiment. He has the honor of being the first officer of the Army appointed adjutant to a volunteer regiment of Infantry in New England.

TROOPS A AND C, N.G.N.J.

The Bradley Trophy Match, shot June 17, 1915, in the armory range, for teams of three from each squad and from sergeants, was won after a close match by the 3d Squad of Troop C. The scores follow, in order of merit:

THIRD SQUAD, TROOP C.		
	Standing.	Prone.
Corporal Hattenloch	43	47
Trooper Niven	40	45
Trooper Spinning	41	44
Total.		260
SERGEANTS, TROOP A.		
1st Sergeant Brown	44	45
Sergeant Wilkinson	43	42
Q.M. Sergeant Hill	43	41
Total.		258
FOURTH SQUAD, TROOP C.		
Trooper O'Hara	39	46
Corpl. K. R. Smith	43	44
Trooper Stucky	42	44
Total.		258
SIXTH SQUAD, TROOP C.		
Trooper Asche	44	41
Trooper Cawley	39	45
Trooper Noyes	40	44
Total.		253
SERGEANTS, TROOP C.		
O.M. Sergeant Beeten	40	47
Sergeant Taff	43	41
Sergeant Wherry	40	42
Total.		253
1st Squad, Troop A.	252	
4th Squad, Troop A.	250	
6th Squad, Troop A.	228	

NEW MEXICO.

This year field service in the New Mexico National Guard will be battalion hikes, solving problems en route. There will be one-half hour company drill daily and parade or review daily; officers' school in the evenings. The 1st Battalion of the 1st Infantry will be on duty at Carlsbad, July 26 to 31, the 3d Battalion at Las Cruces from July 19 to 24, and the 2d Battalion from Aug. 9 to 14.

The Governor's Cup was presented last year by Governor McDonald to the best company in the state. Company E, 1st Infantry, Santa Fe, holds it at present. This company is made up entirely of young men of Spanish or Mexican descent. In rifle firing the 1st Infantry has qualified 45 experts, 40 sharpshooters and 71 marksmen out of 400 men shooting. There were 428 men who failed to fire. The best record was made by Company E, with a figure of 81.11. Awards of trophies and prizes for rifle and pistol firing were made as follows: Company E, National Trophy, figure of merit, 55.4; Company E, Hagerman Trophy, score, 998; Company E, Long Range Trophy, score, 398; Company E, first prize, \$25, figure of merit, 81.11; Company K, second prize, \$15, figure of merit, 76.56. Capt. James Baca, Co. E, is awarded gold medal for company having highest figure of merit for target season; 2d Lieut. M. Gorman, first prize, officers' individual, rifle, \$10; Capt. F. G. Blumlein, second prize, officers' individual, rifle, \$5.

New Mexico, it is interesting to note, has six armories valued at not less than \$100,000. The largest is at Albuquerque. Two more are in course of construction and will cost \$17,500 each. There are nine rifle clubs, members of the National Rifle Association, in the state. Gen. Coleman DuPont is a member of one of the clubs in Albuquerque. Battery A, Field Artillery, goes to Fort Sill for instruction camp, July 4-14, and will probably take 120 men to this camp. Adj't. Gen. Harry T. Herring is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1905. The inspector-instructor from the U.S. Army on duty with the state troops is Lieut. Frederick C. Test, Inf.

CAMP OF N.G.N.Y. AT FISHKILL PLAINS, N.Y.

Much interest is being aroused among military men over the completeness of the plans for the training of organizations of the New York Division, which have been designated to take part in the maneuver exercises at Fishkill Plains, N.Y., during the period, July 17-Aug. 1, to be participated in by the 1st and 2d Reinforced Brigades. Maneuver exercises of New York troops have been held heretofore on Army reservations such as Pine Camp, where all the facilities for a large camp exist or have been held on tracts of land in other parts of the state where the sanitary and water supply problems have been handled by civilian contractors who have leased their plants to the state for the period of the encampment. The Chief of the Quartermaster Corps of the New York National Guard, Col. Arthur F. Townsend, recommended to Major General O'Ryan that the amount of money paid to contractors for the hire of such plants would in three years pay for a portable plant, and recommend that he be authorized to purchase and install a plant capable of being knocked down and utilized in future camps. His recommendation was approved.

Colonel Townsend and his assistant, Lieut. Col. H. S. Sternberger, have arranged for the laying out of the camp sites for organizations, the installation of a water supply system capable of supplying 50,000 gallons of water daily. They will also have charge of all transportation, as well as

the feeding of the troops and the delivery of forage for the animals. These officers are assisted in their work by two officers of the Corps of Engineers and a detachment of men who have been engaged in staking out the camp sites for the organizations. The camp site lies on the Bailey and Montford farms, about one mile south of Fishkill Plains station, on the Hopewell Branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. The camp is about seven miles from New Poughkeepsie.

Troops are to be transported by steamer from New York city to New Hamburg, marching thence by road seven miles to the camp. In each period there will be nearly 5,000 men and 1,000 horses and mules in camp. No soldiers have camped in this section in many years, and the inhabitants were for a time greatly concerned about possible depredations. Major General O'Ryan and some of his staff motored about for a number of days after the camp site was definitely selected, and outlined to the farmers the nature of the exercises, the standard of discipline which now obtains in the National Guard, N.Y., and as a result these officers are greatly pleased with the response received from the people, who almost without exception now welcome the coming of the troops. On the Bailey farm will be located the quartermaster corrals and the quartermaster's stores of rations and forage, as well as the field bakery. A railroad siding is being laid so as to provide facilities at the quartermaster camp for placing refrigerating cars as well as cars of ice, forage and rations. Some estimate of the amount of preparation necessary in the establishment and maintenance of a camp of this size may be indicated by the fact that the field bakery will bake about 3,000 loaves of bread a day. This field bakery contains the most modern equipment of ovens, dough troughs and implements for the baking of bread in the field. The men of the bakery company have all been practically trained in the New York School for Cooks and Bakers. The Quartermaster Corps' corrals will include a blacksmith shop, animal hospital and wagon and automobile repair shop. All of these departments have been fully organized during the past two or three years, and the personnel carefully trained.

The water supply was determined upon by General O'Ryan on recommendation of Colonel Townsend and Major John Kilpatrick, Q.M.C., New Jersey National Guard, a hydraulic engineer. The section of country about Fishkill Plains lies over a clay bed in which there is apparently an unlimited supply of water. Driven wells are being sunk near Sprout Brook. These wells will be connected, and the water pumped by gasoline motors to containing tanks on a hill about forty feet above the level of the plain in which the troops will camp. From the tanks the water will be piped by gravity to the various camps for use in the kitchens and showers. To prevent the water from heating from the effects of the sun the pipes will be laid in a plowed furrow and covered. All kitchen waste is to be disposed of by incineration.

The chaplains of the regiments will be in charge of the entertainment for the men of the camp. The military activities will require considerable physical exertion throughout the day, and it is the Major General's plan that leave from the camp in the evenings should be discouraged. The chaplains will be in charge of a moving picture exhibition to be given nightly in one of the fields close to the camp, and of boxing contests to be contested in a regulation twenty-four foot ring. There will be a modern camp exchange, stocked with a complete supply of everything desired by soldiers, from shoe strings and matches up through ice cream cones and cakes to clothing, books and papers.

A provost guard will be organized under command of Major Allan L. Reagan, assisted by 1st Lieut. Leo F. Knust, 7th Inf. It will be selected from men of different organizations, and will be armed with clubs and revolvers. Part of the Guard will be mounted on motor cycles and all roads about the camp will be policed day and night. Telephone connection from the Provost Marshal's office to all the camps will be provided for, and it will be the most completely organized unit of its kind ever in service at any camp of the N.G.N.Y.

69TH N.Y.—COL. L. D. CONLEY.

The 69th N.Y., under command of Col. Louis D. Conley, spent June 19 and 20 at Van Cortlandt Park in field instruction at its own expense. The camp was established as a preparatory course to the ten days' field service to be performed by the regiments at Fishkill Plains, July 17 to 24.

The time at Van Cortlandt Park was spent very profitably and the discipline maintained was highly commendable. There were company and battalion drills, and a problem of attack and defense engaged in by the regiment, prepared by Capt. T. J. Moynahan and Lieut. A. E. Anderson. Major John E. Duffy had command of two battalions, representing a blue army, and Major Michael Lynch had command of one battalion representing a white army, which was retreating toward Yonkers to more formidable intrenchments. The details of the problem were well carried out and some good lessons were learned. Major James M. Hutchinson, 71st Regt., was official observer. Brig. Gen. Edward Duffy, retired, and Col. Daniel Appleton, 7th Regt., were among the interested onlookers. Lieut. Col. John J. Phelan, of the 69th, who had been on leave in Europe and who returned at two p.m., June 19, reported for duty at camp at four p.m. the same day, a very prompt demonstration of activity.

OHIO.

Adj't. Gen. B. W. Hough, of Ohio, announces that the several organizations of the Ohio National Guard will perform the annual tour of encampment by holding camps of instruction and maneuvers at the times and places herein enumerated:

Sanitary troops, less regimental and battalion medical units, July 12 to 20, Sparta, Wis.

First Brigade (6th, 3d and 2d Regiments), supplemented by the 7th Regiment, Infantry, 9th Battalion, Infantry, and Company A, Signal Corps, July 26 to Aug. 2, Yellow Springs.

Second Brigade (8th, 5th and 4th Regiments), supplemented by the 1st Infantry, Headquarters and Company B, Signal Corps, Aug. 9 to 16, Yellow Springs.

First Battalion, Corps of Engineers, Aug. 17 to 28, Belvoir Tract, Va.

First Battalion, Field Artillery, Aug. 18 to 27, Sparta, Wis.

First Squadron, Cav., Aug. 28 to Sept. 6, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

With a view to still further increasing interest and efficiency in target practice the three organizations of the Ohio National Guard qualifying the greatest number of marksmen, or better, during the target practice season of 1915, will be awarded the National Defense Trophy presented by the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, of Wilmington, Del., for first, second and third honors, respectively.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Major General Dougherty, commanding the National Guard, has issued full instructions for the conduct of the camp at Mt. Gretna, Pa., July 9-17, to be known as "Camp Major Gen. John W. Schall."

The program includes close and extended order by company, including shelter tent drill. Musicians to be instructed in signaling, and the sending of messages. Use of signals in extended order drills. This to be followed by a discussion of the use of signals, and the method of commands in extended order. Battalion close order drill, including shelter tent drill. Battalion advance guard for a regiment or brigade. Halt—establish march outpost, and then outpost for the bivouac. Battalion close order drill of war strength company in each battalion, excess as observers. Musicians to be instructed in signaling and the sending of messages. Battalion extended order drill with war strength company, laying emphasis on signals, fire control and direction, supply of ammunition, and the control of company by signals entirely. No verbal commands being used unless absolutely necessary. Company extended order drill, designation of target, aiming points, fire control and direction. Battalion war strength company extended order. Attack against outlined position.

By company: Outpost, selecting line of resistance, and problem of delaying action against three remaining companies of

the battalion. By battalion: Meeting engagements. (One battalion against one battalion.) Musicians to be instructed in signaling and the sending of messages. The sixth day of instruction will be by regiment. One battalion as outpost attacked by two battalions. Two battalions attacking one battalion in position of defense. Time to be an important factor.

During the encampments—Mt. Gretna, Pa., July 10-17; Indiana, Aug. 7-14; joint camps, Cavalry, Mt. Gretna, July 24-31; Artillery, Tobyhanna, Aug. 8-17; field hospitals, July 15-23; Engineers, Belvoir Tract, Va., Aug. 3-14—the annual inspection required by law will be made by officers of the Inspector General's Department and other officers that may be detailed as inspectors, under the immediate supervision of the Inspector General.

Brigadier General Price, commanding the 1st Brigade, to encamp at Mt. Gretna, July 9-17, inclusive, has ordered that the brigade, when it goes into camp, shall erect its own canvas. Many improvements have been made to the military reservation since last camp. The state now owns 1,950 acres there, 200 being at the state rifle range. During the winter more than ninety acres were cleared off near the proposed site of the 1st Brigade encampment. This year the brigade will have a new water system, supplied from never-failing artesian well which was sunk during the winter. The entire 1st Brigade will participate in the Liberty Bell parade on July 5, and will escort the bell from Independence Hall to Thirty-second and Market streets.

Governor Brumbaugh, of Pennsylvania, has appointed Lieut. (Continued on page 1376.)

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

J. A. G. asks: In talking last night to the editor of an Atlanta paper I made the statement, "Within the past 125 years the British have purchased scalps of American men, women and babies at a fixed price for each of these classes." When called upon for my authority I replied I am sure it was cited in the Army and Navy Journal; I shall find out. Will you kindly exhaust all the courtesy permissible in such cases in advising me of the facts in this case? Answer: The articles you read were doubtless those regarding the Indians, not American whites. In volume 48 of the Army and Navy Journal are several references to scalping, namely, on pages 848, March 18; 882, March 25; 912 and 921, April 1, 1911. In the diary of Major Gen. Ethan Allen Hitchcock, U.S.A., the credit of inventing scalping is given to the white men, "who taught the Indians to scalp in order that they might keep tally of their dead, and thus be entitled to their bounty." Brig. Gen. R. H. Pratt, U.S.A., in a letter to this paper, quotes a schedule of rates payable by laws of North and South Carolina and Pennsylvania for scalps or capture of Indians. The Pennsylvania bounties were: For every male above ten years captured, \$150; same killed, \$134; every female or male under ten years captured, \$130; every female above ten years, scalped, being killed, \$50." A number of the commonwealths enacted laws equally savage. In Drake's History of the Indian Wars (1836), on page 126, Book III., we learn that 100 pounds was offered for the scalp of an Indian by the Massachusetts General Court. On page 129 we learn that at Salmon Falls, N.H., ten Indians were killed and their scalps brought to Boston on poles. These Indians were not on the war path, but were murdered in their sleep by Lovewell and his thirty-nine men, who received a bounty of 1,000 pounds for the ten scalps. The ancient Scythians are said to have practiced scalping in their wars with the Jews. Gen. Richard I. Dodge, U.S.A., in his book, "Our Wild Indians," says: "Scalping is not universal among the Indians. It is an Eastern custom. * * * The custom results from the imitative faculty of the Indian, who does not admit that the majority of white men on the frontier are as prompt to take a scalp as any Indian." See also Eastman's "The Soul of the Indian."

G. M. M.—The requirements for candidates for second lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, are laid down in the circular of information, obtainable on application to the War Department. Your C.O. should have a copy on file and can answer your further questions as to permission to take examination. C. O'H.—As to your eligibility for duty at the New York Navy Yard address the Commandant of the Yard. Regarding position as painter in the U.S. Army address the Q.M. Corps, Washington, D.C., for vacancies and examinations in rating of sergeant painter.

E. H. asks: When I enlisted I gave my age as twenty-one years eleven months, when it was only nineteen years eleven months. I also gave my place of birth incorrectly. I am now of age. Can I have this matter fixed up so it will go on my discharge correctly, without putting myself liable and damaging my character in any way? Answer: If you knowingly misrepresented your age you are liable to punishment for false enlistment, for which the punishment is discharge without honor. You might state the particulars through your C.O., and perhaps the department may both retain you in the Service and give you credit.

G. H. McK.—Address your query to the Q.M. General.

J. H. B. asks: Would it cause me any trouble if I should apply to the War Department for previous service served under a fictitious name, as I should like to use said service toward retirement? How should I proceed in the matter? Answer: Since you are out of the Service, you may apply direct to the War Department; otherwise through the channel. If your adoption of a fictitious name was not for the purpose of concealing some criminal act, you may have the former service credited. You are not now amenable to trial for false enlistment.

C. A. W.—As to your prospects of appointment from eligible list for sergeant carpenter, apply through channel to Q.M.C.

M. N. asks: What date did the 3d Infantry arrive in Cuba and what date did they leave there in 1898? In computing foreign service for retirement, how much foreign service would I be entitled to as a member of the 3d Infantry during the Santiago, Cuba, campaign? Answer: The 3d Infantry had two months' Cuban service in 1898. Left U.S. June 14; arrived back Aug. 25.

P. J. C., DULUTH.—Apply to the Auditor, Navy Department, regarding your claim for money paid for outfit in 1902.

J. K.—See A. R. 134 for rules for computing time toward retirement from Army. There is no provision there for counting your naval service double.

J. S. M.—Your question should go through the channel.

O. S.—All information as to prospects of appointment of eligibles among the various classifications of sergeants, Q.M. Corps, must be applied for through the channel.

H. H. asks: Refer me to a good geography of the Philippine Islands which would be of use to me in preparing for the examinations for appointment as second lieutenant, Philippine Scouts. Are any maps of the islands, similar to the U.S. Geological Survey maps, obtainable, and if so how may they be obtained? Answer: "A Pronouncing Gazetteer and Geographical Dictionary of the Philippine Islands," published by the Government Printing Office, should answer your every want in this line.

E. B. A. asks: What enlistment period am I now in service as follows: Volunteer service—May 17, 1898, to Feb. 28, 1899; July 18, 1899, to April 1, 1901. Regular service—April 15, 1901, to March 19, 1903 (discharged for convenience of Government); March 20, 1903, to March 24, 1906; April 12, 1906, to April 11, 1909; April 12, 1909, to April 16, 1912; April 17, 1912, to April 16, 1915; since April 17, 1915? What enlistment should I have been taken up in under provisions of G.O. 82, War D., 1908? Answer: Dividing your continuous service prior to May 11, 1908, by three we find you in the third period until April 11, 1909; you are now in sixth period. Your friend, J. E. W., was in the third period until Nov. 17, 1908.

W. L. McCOIG, Canton, N.C.—Would like to hear from his brother, supposed to be with Company D, Signal Corps, Texas City, Texas.

CONDITIONS IN MEXICO.

The efforts of President Wilson to bring about peace between the warring factions in Mexico seem as far away as ever. Carranza has sent word to President Wilson that in no circumstances will he treat with Villa to the end that peace be restored in Mexico. The message was received by President Wilson June 23 in the form of a communication from an American consular officer who had a long informal talk with Carranza in Vera Cruz. General Zapata's reply to President Wilson is quite defiant. He says in effect that Mexico will brook no intervention, and practically defies the United States. His letter, which was addressed to the Provisional President of Mexico, said, in part: "If these Northerners don't wish to take into consideration our rights as guardians of Mexican soil; if they deem us weak and incapable of defending our beloved country; if they consider it honorable to allow a great nation to sink a ship like the Lusitania with impunity and then desire to mix in our political affairs simply because they are strong, then I say let hostilities break out. Let them bombard our ports with their great squadrons, as we have no warships; it does not matter. Let them send millions of their soldiers. We will fight them one against 200. But never will the Mexicans be intimidated by the braggadocio of the Yankees."

A telegram from Admiral Howard, U.S.S. Colorado, dated June 22, was received at the Navy Department, in which Admiral Howard reports that a military train was sent from Empalme June 22, conveying 200 troops to bring in the construction party, numbering two Americans and sixteen Mexicans, who were repairing a bridge over the Yaqui River near Corral, a distance of about 100 kilometers from Guaymas. It has been reported that the railroad has decided to discontinue its work on the road in Yaqui Valley. The latest reports received mention fighting on June 20 between the Indians and an escort of eighty soldiers on a work train, in which twenty-four soldiers were killed. Eight were wounded and twenty-two are missing. The losses of the Indians are unknown. Beyond Torim the telegraphic communications are interrupted. The local press at Guaymas speaks most friendly concerning conference (Admiral Howard's conference with General Leyval), expressing the hope that no landing of marines would be made, as the Mexican army would give foreigners the same protection it would give Mexicans. Admiral Howard on the night of June 23 notified the Navy Department in a wireless message that he had sailed in his flagship, the Colorado, from Guaymas to Tabori Bay.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels was at Bridgeport, Conn., on June 21 and paid a visit to the plant of the Lake Torpedoboot Company. "For obvious reasons," says the Bridgeport Telegram, "the Navy chief's visit was unheralded and unannounced." The Secretary, accompanied by his naval aids, inspected the under-the-water boats in the course of construction. Mr. Daniels's escort included Commander Wurtsbaugh, his aid; Commander Lincoln, of the Dolphin; Lieutenant Haines, Paymaster Copp and Surgeon Noble. After inspecting the torpedo plant, at the suggestion of Mr. Whitney, of the Lake Company, the Secretary and his party paid an unofficial visit to the Remington-U.M.C. works, where they inspected the company's plant. Mr. Daniels also paid a visit to the American and British Manufacturing Company, where he inspected naval guns under the course of instruction. Just before boarding the Dolphin Mr. Daniels is quoted as saying: "While my visit to the factories manufacturing war munitions was purely unofficial and as a private citizen, I could not help being impressed with the amount of ammunition manufactured. I haven't had a vacation this year, so I took this opportunity to combine a little pleasure with business. With Mrs. Daniels, I attended the launching of the Arizona Saturday. To-day we left New York and enjoyed the trip up the Sound, the object being to inspect the Lake plant, as well as to gain just a bit of respite from work. There are five submarines building here for the U.S. Navy, and naturally we are interested in the plant. The submarine is the naval craft of the future. A year ago no one thought seriously of this type of vessel as a great part of a naval armament. To-day the eyes of the world are on the activities of submarines." On Monday the Lake plant was also visited by Naval Constructors Land and Ackerson, who inspected the work and made a general survey of the progress being made on government contracts. There are five submarines at present under construction for the U.S. Government, and the contracts, amounting to several million dollars, constitute the largest orders ever placed at any one time in this country for the construction of this type of war craft.

The Navy wireless station at Colon is proving to be a success in every respect. So far it is able to keep open communication with Arlington both day and night, which is a remarkable record for a new plant. Especially is this true as the plant was opened in the summer time under the most unfavorable conditions. It would not have been surprising if the plant had not been able to communicate regularly with Arlington until fall or winter.

Beginning July 1 next a change will be made in the wage schedules at the Washington Navy Yard and Naval Proving Ground at Indian Head, Md. The percentage of increase received by the men at the navy yard has been reduced from 7.8 to 7.2 and the wage of employees at Indian Head increased to 7.2 per cent. This necessarily slightly reduces the pay of most of the employees at the Washington Yard, but, in accordance with the expressed intention of Congress, gives to the Indian Head employees the same opportunity to share in the \$240,000 increased appropriation. In 1912 the Secretary of the Navy, at the request of the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, appointed a board, consisting of three naval officers and three mechanics from the Washington Navy Yard, to investigate the cost of living and wages paid at Washington and various cities designated as in its vicinity. As a result of the report of this board and recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy an amount of \$240,000 was added to the Naval Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1914, and June 30, 1915, for the purpose, as stated by the report of the committee, "to provide for the increase of the wage scale of the mechanics at the Washington Navy Yard and Proving Grounds at Indian Head." As, however, no investigation had been made of the cost of living at Indian Head and as no representative of that place was on the board, it was decided that the employees there were not to be included in the increase, and the total amount was given to the Washington Yard employees,

making an increase of 7.8 per cent. in the wage of each employee, as nearly as this could be done in accordance with law. The same amount was included in the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1915, but the report of the Naval Committee made it mandatory that the Indian Head employees receive equal benefit with those of the navy yard.

Comdr. Yates Stirling, jr., U.S.N., has been assigned to the command of the Columbia, flagship of the submarine flotilla. He will be the senior officer in Captain Grant's command and virtually his chief of staff. This assignment to the command of the Columbia indicates that the Secretary of the Navy was in no way offended by the testimony of Commander Stirling before the Naval Affairs Committee last winter. An effort was made by some of the daily papers to create the impression that the Secretary intended to punish Commander Stirling for his frankness and fearlessness in speaking to the committee of the condition of the submarines. It is evident that the Secretary is determined to bring the submarines up to the highest state of efficiency. In doing this it will be necessary to relieve quite a number of the ablest young officers from the battleships. There is already a shortage of officers on the battleships, and the detailing of so many officers to the submarine training school and the submarine flotilla will only emphasize the necessity of personnel legislation at the approaching session of Congress. In most of the large navies officers with a higher rank than captain have been assigned to the command of submarines. With the increase of the number of undersea ships the importance of this command will be increased. Eventually it may become second only in importance to the command of battleships.

All work in the effort to raise the submarine F-4 at Honolulu has been indefinitely postponed because of the difficulties encountered in lifting her. It is believed the hull is now filled with sand, and there is no equipment at Honolulu that would be equal to the strain required to bring the boat to the surface and hold her there. It is estimated that the cost of raising the submarine F-4 will total more than \$100,000. This represents about one-fifth of the cost of the boat. The efforts to raise the F-4 with submerged pontoons pumped empty of water, and lifting by air compartments, has been given up as entirely futile. Pontoon equipment is being fitted out at the Mare Island Navy Yard that will probably lift the boat eventually. No predictions are made as to when the work can be begun or completed. A report from Rear Admiral Moore, dated Hawaii, June 8, regarding the F-4, said: "Divers have been occupied in plugging such holes as could be found on the outside of the F-4 and in covering the large hole with mats to keep the sand from settling within the boat while waiting for the improved lifting apparatus. The submarine is lying where the sea does not break, and there seems to be no danger that she will be buffeted and in any way injured where she is lying before improved apparatus can be obtained to raise her."

All navies are studying the air supply problem for submarines, as it is apparent that the radius of action and the efficiency of submarines depends upon the capacity of their crews to breathe. The larger the supply of pure air that can be compressed into one of these small craft the longer it can stay under the water and the more effectively can it be operated. Under a stringent order issued by the Navy Department everything concerning the submarines is confidential. This is carried so far that most of the reports on submarines are made verbally, and as little as possible concerning improvements and changes in submarines is placed in written reports of officers to the Navy Department. It is known, however, that naval constructors and naval medical officers are under special instructions to study the air supply of submarines. It is understood that machinery has been built by which a sufficient supply of oxygen can be kept in a submarine, and the real difficulty to be overcome is that of ridding a submarine of the impurities which originate from the breathing of the crews and the operation of the machinery. Just how far the experts have gone in taking these impurities out of the air in the submarine is not known.

In an armor piercing projectile patent suit the Bethlehem Steel Company won an important victory on June 22 in the decision of Judge Woolley, of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Philadelphia, reversing a ruling of Judge Dickinson in a lower court. Comdr. Cleland Davis, U.S.N., holder of a patent for a similar shell, sued the steel company for infringement. The Davis patent is now owned by the Firth-Sterling Steel Company. When the suit was brought the Bethlehem Company held a large projectile contract for the U.S. Government. The lower court directed the company to fulfil this contract and then halt the manufacture of the projectile. Judge Woolley held that previous processes in the manufacture of projectiles anticipated the combination arrived at by Commander Davis, and also by the Bethlehem Company in its shells. The U.S. Government had been the sole user of the Bethlehem shell prior to the filing of the suit. Under the present decision the projectile may be made for anyone. The ruling may have an important bearing on European orders.

The 3d Battalion, 2d U.S. Inf., commanded by Major H. O. Williamson, at Honolulu, completed its annual target practice June 3 with a remarkable record. The companies averaged about 125 men each, and all recruits recently received, except those who arrived on the May transport, fired with their companies. Weather conditions were excellent and all the officers and men are delighted with the results of the year's work. Company K, commanded by Capt. Paul B. Malone, led the battalion as well as the regiment in shooting. Out of 122 men firing, the company qualified ten expert riflemen, twenty-six sharpshooters, sixty-two marksmen, sixteen first class, and three second class, with only five unqualified. This gives them a percentage of 80.3 qualified men. Last year this same company commanded by Captain Malone led the regiment, qualifying 77.1 per cent. Company L qualified nine expert riflemen, twenty-two sharpshooters and sixty-one marksmen. Seventy-two per cent. of this company qualified and are entitled to draw extra pay. Company L qualified six expert riflemen, twenty-six sharpshooters and sixty-one marksmen. Seventy-two per cent. of this company qualified. Company M qualified five expert riflemen, ten sharpshooters and fifty-eight marksmen, or about sixty-six per cent. First Lieut. Homer N. Preston and Sergeant Hess, both of Company I, tied for first place with a

score of 269 points out of a possible 300. Private Saindon, of Company I, won second place with a 267 point score; Private Kodobox, of Company M, was third with a score of 265; Sergeant Ferguson, of Company K, was fourth with 264 points, and Pvt. Mora Taylor, of Company M, was fifth with 243 points.

The Portland (Me.) Press of June 15 reports Rev. Charles R. Joy, pastor of the First Parish Unitarian Church, Portland, as saying in an address at the flag day exercises: "I would rather see the flags of Germany and Japan flying over the capitol at Washington than to see war." "An almost ominous stillness prevailed in the hall, which was crowded to the doors," the Press tells us, "when the Rev. Mr. Joy made this statement, and it was broken only by a nervous shuffling of feet and general restlessness on the part of his hearers." Mr. Joy denounced the efforts to preserve peace while at the same time preparing for war. "Peace at any cost," declared Mr. Joy. He remarked that this might seem cowardly, but he said he "would rather see the Stars and Stripes torn to shreds and cast to the winds of Heaven than to give up an ideal." An officer of the National Guard of Maine in calling attention to Mr. Joy's extraordinary expressions of opinion says: "I rather question the desirability of giving added publicity to such statements, but fear you may possibly be misled in the belief that Mr. Joy voices the sentiments of even a few people in this vicinity. The evening papers mention very mildly the manner in which the speech was received here. Personally I have heard denunciation of it on every street corner. It is certainly not pleasant to have one's home city advertised broadcast as the birthplace of such public statements. I noticed that you gave some attention several weeks ago to other remarks by the same gentleman on the subject of national preparedness."

Robert Lansing, who has been President Wilson's chief adviser on foreign affairs since the international situation became acute, was named on June 23 for Secretary of State to succeed Mr. Bryan, resigned. Mr. Lansing had been counselor in the State Department for about a year. Everywhere in Washington, in diplomatic circles, among friends of the Administration, and even among politicians, the appointment was received with marks of great pleasure. It was felt that the President now had chosen a man in whose judgment he could rely implicitly and who would work harmoniously with him. A singular coincidence marks the promotion of Mr. Lansing. The last previous Secretary of State to resign was James G. Blaine, then in President Harrison's Cabinet. He was succeeded by John W. Foster. Now Mr. Lansing, the son-in-law of Mr. Foster, takes the State portfolio after a resignation. Mr. Lansing is fifty-one years of age and a native of New York state, where he was born at Watertown. He is a graduate of Amherst College and a lawyer. He has served on numerous international commissions, notably the Bering Sea Arbitration of 1892-93 and the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal of 1903. He was appointed counselor for the State Department on March 20, 1914, succeeding John Bassett Moore. Mr. Lansing was one of the founders of the American Society of International Law and has written a book on constitutional law. One who knows him well says that "he is known as an enthusiastic golfer and fisherman, something of a baseball fan, a skilful landscape painter as well as a draftsman, and the possessor of a gift of verse known to his friends, but not to the general public."

Marines from the French cruiser Descartes were landed at Cap Haytien, Hayti, June 19, following the taking of this place by the government troops. The fighting for the control of Cap Haytien has been on for several weeks. The place was occupied by rebels under Dr. Rosalvo Bobo, the revolutionary leader. The marines from the Descartes were landed when it was learned by the French naval officers that the town was being evacuated by the Bobo troops. The Guillaume forces, which had been in possession of the forts overlooking Cap Haytien, when they entered the town re-established order. The U.S.S. Washington, flagship of Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, was ordered June 22 to Cap Haytien to land a patrol of American marines. It is now said that the effort of the United States to establish a fiscal protectorate over Hayti through the diplomatic efforts of Paul Fuller, jr., has failed, although through no fault of Mr. Fuller.

The banding together of all neutral nations in a world league to insist that the Allies and Germany alike should observe the rules of international law and not wage war on humanity while engaging in their national struggles, was the keynote of Bishop Bashford's baccalaureate address delivered to the graduating class of Wesleyan University, Sunday morning, June 13. Bishop Bashford is missionary bishop to China of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Act of Dec. 22, 1911, provides that no claim for service as a Volunteer in the war with Spain can be considered unless presented on or before Dec. 31, 1914. The Comptroller decides that this does not bar claims for pay, bounty or other allowances on account of services as a Volunteer accruing after April 11, 1899, which must be regarded as on account of services in the Philippine insurrection, and do not fall within the prohibitory provisions of the Act of Dec. 22, 1911.

The first examination of acting assistant dental surgeons for promotion to assistant dental surgeons has been authorized by the Secretary of the Navy and will take place in the latter part of August. There are thirteen acting assistant dental surgeons who have served their probationary period of three years under the Act of Aug. 22, 1912, and they are eligible to take the examination.

"Let me ask you," writes a correspondent, "why don't you get in line and boost for an increased and efficient Veterinary Corps? When we read what is being accomplished in Europe by the veterinary service we wonder what would be said of ours in case of a war such as is being waged across the water."

The Marine Corps officers' school, consisting of nineteen student officers and instructors, will report at Gettysburg, Pa., July 17. The school will study field problems during the summer under the direction of Capt. H. C. Snyder.

CHIEF ENGINEER ISHERWOOD, U.S. NAVY.

The death of Benjamin F. Isherwood, Chief Engineer with the rank of rear admiral, U.S. Navy, on Saturday, June 19, at the great age of almost ninety-three, removes a figure which has been one of pre-eminence in the field of marine engineering and in steam engineering generally. He is one of the few American engineers of international reputation, and his work justly assures him a fame that will last for many years.

His greatest active work was as Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy from 1861 to 1869, covering the whole period of the Civil War, with the tremendous responsibilities which came upon him during that trying time. It was during his term of office that he designed the machinery and suggested the characteristics for the fast steamers Wampanoag, Ammonoosuc and others, which were really a greater wonder in their day for speed than the famous battle cruisers of to-day are for their time, because the speed was four or five knots greater than that of any other vessel afloat, either of the war or merchant marine.

Even before his occupying the office of Engineer-in-Chief, Isherwood had begun his work as experimentalist, upon which his enduring fame will rest. His first book was called "Engineering Precedents," published about 1857, and was at the time a wonderfully useful and valuable book.

During the Civil War, when hundreds of new vessels were built with machinery of various kinds, he took advantage of the trial trips to secure careful data of their operation, and worked these data into carefully digested monographs, which were assembled and published in two volumes known as "Experimental Researches in Steam Engineering," in 1863 and 1865. The information contained in these volumes formed a storehouse of information to which for a long time there was no parallel. Even to-day the student and investigator finds these reports of very great value.

At the conclusion of his term as Engineer-in-Chief he was assigned to duty as the chief engineer of the Mare Island Navy Yard. Some say that this was caused by powerful enemies whom he had antagonized during the Civil War. However, he utilized the opportunity for much valuable experimental work, including his famous series of tests on screw propellers, which for a long time was far and away the most valuable information on this subject. For the rest of his life, until his retirement in 1884, his attention was given almost entirely to tests and experiments, all of which were interesting and many of the highest value.

He had a brilliant mind, of very wide grasp and keenly analytical, combined with indefatigable industry. When it is remembered that during the Civil War he worked up the results of the numerous tests on machinery, in addition to the absorbing executive work which came upon him as Engineer-in-Chief, his capacity for turning out an immense quantity of work can be best appreciated.

From a very early period in his career he was recognized as a leader in the profession, and from the time of his duty as Engineer-in-Chief he was generally recognized throughout the world as the greatest marine engineer in the United States.

His volume entitled "Experimental Researches on Steam Engineering" opened an active controversy with John Ericsson. To test their several theories they built engines in competition, those designed by Ericsson being installed on the Madawaska (subsequently known as the Tennessee) and Isherwood's on the Wampanoag. Ericsson bitterly complained of unfair treatment in the competitive trial of the two engines. He claimed that the Madawaska, which made 15½ knots with less than quarter throttle open, was the fastest vessel then afloat, Isherwood claiming 17½ knots for the Wampanoag.

Isherwood's experiments in the expansion of steam on board the U.S.S. Michigan in 1859 almost revolutionized the methods of using steam. His experiments with screw propellers at Mare Island Navy Yard are among the greatest additions to engineering.

Chief Engineer Isherwood was the son of Dr. Isherwood, a well known physician of the early part of the century, a direct descendant of Robert Hicks, who came from England in the Fortune one year after the landing of the Mayflower, and a great-grandson of a French military engineer, Captain Du Clos, an officer on the staff of General Lafayette during the Revolutionary War. He was educated at Albany Academy, and afterward engaged in engineering work on two railroads and the Croton Aqueduct. He was assigned by the Treasury Department to the construction of lighthouses. He was sent to France to superintend the construction of lighthouse lenses there from his own designs. At the outbreak of the war with Mexico he was appointed a first assistant engineer in the Navy, May 23, 1844, and served on board the Princeton, the first American screw steam vessel designed by John Ericsson. He was promoted to be chief engineer of the Spitfire and he took part in every action in which the American fleet was engaged during the war. His active service covered nearly the entire period of the introduction of steam engineering into the Navy. He entered the Navy in May, 1844, and was retired Oct. 6, 1884, after more than forty years of continuous service on the active list, and was almost thirty-one years on the retired list.

Until a very old man Admiral Isherwood was strikingly handsome, with fine features and clear vision, which impressed his personality very strongly on all associates. He wrote with facility and clearness, so that his papers are a great satisfaction to the student. His range of information was very wide, and he was a remarkable conversationalist. Only a few years ago a number of younger naval officers called on him to pay their respects and found him bent over and feeble physically, but his mind was as clear as ever, and his charm as a speaker as remarkable as ever. When they came away they all agreed that they were more than ever impressed with the remarkable ability of this famous man, who had done so much for his country and for his profession of engineering.

He had been for many years an honorary member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, which is an honor conferred by that society only on the great men of the profession, and the society was represented by a committee of five honorary vice presidents at the funeral on June 22.

He is survived by two sons, Mr. Charles and Mr. Frank L., and by three daughters, Mrs. John W. Smith, Miss Eliza and Miss Christine Isherwood. One of his granddaughters is Mrs. Andrew J. Kerwin, Jr., whose husband is the brother of Capt. Arthur R. Kerwin, 6th U.S. Inf., and brother-in-law of Capt. Paul B. Malone, U.S.A.

RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. John Gorham Chandler, U.S.A., retired, who died in Los Angeles, Cal., June 21, 1915, was a veteran of the Civil and Indian Wars and was awarded the brevet of colonel in March 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war. He was born in Lexington, Mass., Dec. 31, 1830, and entered the U.S. M.A. in September, 1848. He was graduated in July, 1853, being promoted in the Army a brevet second lieutenant, and was assigned to the 3d Artillery. He was promoted second lieutenant in that regiment in December, 1853. General Chandler, among many other duties during his active service, was in the expedition to California in 1853, returning to Fort Wood, N.Y., the following year. He went West again the latter part of 1854, taking part in the march through Utah to California. In 1856 he was in Oregon fighting the Indians, and in 1857 helped to quell the Kansas disturbances. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1856, and in May, 1861, was appointed lieutenant colonel and Q.M. of Volunteers. He was appointed captain and A.Q.M. in the Army in May, 1861, was promoted major in 1867, lieutenant colonel in 1879 and colonel in 1892. He was retired for age Dec. 31, 1894, and was advanced to brigadier general on the retired list in April, 1904, for Civil War service. He was in the action at Carnifex Ferry, the battles of Shiloh and Perryville, the siege of Port Hudson, the expedition to Saline Pass, Red River expedition, the action of Mansfield, the battle of Pleasant Hill, and also the operations of the 13th Army Corps, in Texas.

The funeral services over the remains of Brig. Gen. Charles Julius Allen, U.S.A., retired, whose death at Asheville, N.C., June 15, 1915, we noticed in our last issue, page 1331, were held at Washington, D.C., June 16, the remains being interred in the Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia with military honors appropriate to the rank of the deceased. The flag draped casket was placed on a caisson and escorted from the Union Station by a detail of Cavalry to the outskirts of Fort Myer, where it was met by a military escort of three troops of Cavalry which preceded it to the cemetery, the national flag having been placed at half mast and the guns of the fort firing a salute of eleven guns. At the entrance to the cemetery the Cavalry saluted as the casket passed by. A firing squad preceded the remains into the cemetery. At the grave the beautiful committal service of the Episcopal Church was read by Rev. Dr. Smith, of St. John's Church, Washington; three volleys were fired; "Taps," the soldier's "good-night," were sounded and the body of the distinguished engineer and soldier was laid to rest.

Commodore William H. Beehler, U.S.N., retired, died at Annapolis, Md., June 23, 1915, after an illness of several months. Death followed an operation for intestinal trouble. He was born in Maryland April 2, 1848, and was appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy July 28, 1864. During his active service he was Naval Attaché at the American Embassies in Rome, Vienna and Berlin, and while at Berlin he enjoyed unusual intimacy with Emperor William. Owing to his German descent and sympathy with the ideals of the Fatherland, Commodore Beehler soon became a court favorite. Commodore Beehler was graduated in 1868 from the Naval Academy. In 1863 he served for three weeks in the defense of the city of Baltimore, before the battle of Gettysburg. He was commissioned an ensign in 1869, master in 1870, lieutenant in 1874, lieutenant commander in 1896, commander in 1899, captain in 1904, and commodore in 1907. He was retired June 30, 1907, on his own application, and had performed sixteen years and ten months' sea service, and twenty-three years and six months' shore duty. During 1868-9 he was attached to the Pacific Fleet, and then was shifted to the Atlantic Fleet until 1872. He took part in the Pacific survey, with headquarters in Honolulu, until 1874, when he was on duty with the Atlantic Fleet until 1879. During 1879-81 he was attached to the torpedo station and then joined the Brooklyn in the South Atlantic. From 1885 until 1889 he was in the Naval Intelligence Office, and later was assigned to the Pacific Fleet. During 1892-5 Commodore Beehler was Chief of Ocean Meteorology for the Navy Department, and during 1896-98 was assigned to the Montgomery. He was ordered as Naval Attaché at Berlin in 1899, later serving in the same post in Vienna and Rome until 1902. In 1903 he was in command of the monitor Monterey on the Asiatic Station, and was appointed commandant of the naval station at Key West, Fla., in 1905, where he remained until he retired. Commodore Beehler was chairman of the World's Congress for Meteorology in Chicago in 1903 and vice president of the World's Congress of Navigation in Paris in 1900. He designed and patented the solarimeter, which is now in use in nautical colleges and the navies of the United States and Germany. He wrote a history of the Italian-Turkish War, published in 1912, "An Analysis of the Wreck of the Maine and the Probable Manner in Which the Ship Was Destroyed," published on Feb. 14, 1909, and the "Cruise of the Brooklyn." Shortly after his retirement in 1910 Commodore Beehler began writing a serial account of his experiences as a Naval Attaché in Rome, Vienna and Berlin, which were to have been published in a magazine. Only the first installment was published, however, because he stopped the series at the suggestion of high officials of the Government. His widow and six children survive him, one of whom is Lieut. Weyman P. Beehler, U.S.N., now on duty at the navy yard, New York.

Comdr. William C. P. Muir, U.S.N., retired, died at Shelbyville, Ky., June 20, 1915. He was born March 12, 1859, in Kentucky, and entered the U.S. Naval Academy June 24, 1876, and was commissioned midshipman June 22, 1882. He had fifteen years and four months' sea service, and sixteen years and seven months' shore duty. Among other duties while on the active list he served in the Essex on the Asiatic Station, at the Naval Academy in the Yantic, on the North Atlantic Station and the coast survey steamer Blake, in the Bureau of Equipment, and at the Linsley Institution, Wheeling, W. Va. His next service afloat was in the Marion Aug. 1, 1895. During the Spanish-American War, in 1898, he served on board the Detroit from the beginning of the war until Sept. 5, 1898, and at the Naval Academy from Sept. 20, 1898, until after the close of the war. He was promoted to lieutenant commander Sept. 23, 1902, serving in that grade on board the Alabama until Aug. 13, 1903, at the Naval Academy from Sept. 15, 1903, to May 1, 1905, and in command of the Chesapeake from May 1, 1905, to Sept. 4, 1905. He was transferred to the retired list of officers of the Navy from June 30, 1905, with the rank of commander, upon his own application. From Sept. 4, 1905, to Aug. 1, 1909, he served on

duty at the Naval Academy, this being his last active duty.

Lieut. Col. John B. Porter, Judge Advocate General's Department, U.S.A., died at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 21, 1915, after a short illness. He was senior instructor in the Department of Law at the Army Service Schools. During the occupation of Vera Cruz by the American forces in 1914, he handled the legal problems there arising from the occupation. He was regarded as one of the leading military law authorities of the United States. Colonel Porter was born in Paris, France, Sept. 5, 1858, and was a son of the late Gen. Andrew Porter, U.S.A., who was provost marshal of the Army of the Potomac during the Civil War. He studied at Paris and Heidelberg, military instruction entering largely into his training. On his return to America he entered the Philadelphia City Troop, being promoted to major of the 2d Regiment, Penn. N.G., in 1886. He was colonel of the 2d Penn. Volunteers in 1898, and was appointed major, 28th U.S. Volunteer Infantry in July, 1899, serving with that command in the Philippines. He was appointed a major and judge advocate in the U.S. Army May 27, 1901. Colonel Porter was a direct descendant of both the Porter and Biddle families of Philadelphia, and was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Ensign Clay L. Pearse, U.S.N., died at Key West, Fla., June 19, 1915. He was born in Geneva, Iowa, Jan. 27, 1891, and entered the Navy as a midshipman May 7, 1909, graduating from the Naval Academy in June, 1913. He was promoted to ensign June 7, 1913, and served in that grade on the New Hampshire until July 1, 1914; at the naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill., from July 15, 1914, to March 8, 1915; on the Maine from March 13, 1915, to March 24, 1915, and on the Machias from March 25, 1915, to the date of his death.

Bvt. Major Gen. George Moore Smith, brigadier general, N.G.N.Y., retired, died at his home at Balmville, near Newburgh, N.Y., June 21, 1915. He was retired for age Dec. 31, 1911, and had been in active service for fifty years and eight months. General Smith rendered very valuable service to the military of the entire country, including the Army, by helping promote rifle practice in the early seventies, when the troops had no system. When the question of having a system of rifle practice for the troops was first agitated in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in 1871 a few enthusiasts met in its office on Sept. 4, 1871, and discussed the question of the establishment of an outdoor rifle range and the formation of a rifle association. This meeting was the inception of the first systematic rifle practice in this country and the organization of the National Rifle Association. Those present included Gens. George Moore Smith, George W. Wingate, John B. Woodward, T. S. Dakin and A. Funk, W. C. Church, Cols. F. A. Mason, F. A. Rockafellar, H. G. Shaw, and Capts. Bird W. Spencer and Capt. William J. Harding. Following this meeting the National Rifle Association of America was formed, on Nov. 24, 1871, General Smith being among its incorporators. He was also appointed one of the committee to select a ground, which resulted in the purchase of Creedmore, a range that became famous the world over. Up to this time neither the Army nor the National Guard had any system of rifle practice. The present generation has little conception of the energy, time and hard work which those who started the National Rifle Association put in, and General Smith was among those who labored unselfishly. He was a native of Maine, and entered the military service as a private in Company B, of the 7th Regiment, at the outbreak of the Civil War, April 20, 1861, the company being under command of Capt. Emmons Clark, who later became colonel. He performed duty with the regiment during its three tours in the U.S. service, during which time he served in the grades of private, first sergeant and second lieutenant, attaining the latter rank in June, 1862. He was promoted first lieutenant in June, 1864; captain of Company G Dec. 31, 1864; major, 7th Regiment, April 8, 1870, and lieutenant colonel March 5, 1881. He was next chosen colonel of the 69th Regiment, in August, 1895, and was elected brigadier general and assigned to command the 5th Brigade in March, 1898, and when the troops of Manhattan were reorganized in July, 1901, he was assigned to command the newly constituted 1st Brigade. He served as a member of the Armory Board, and received the brevet of major general March 29, 1900, for faithful and meritorious service. General Smith was from a young man always interested in athletics, and was one of the early members of the New York Athletic Club and was its president in 1874. He was the originator of the Cross of Honor in the 7th Regiment, for long and faithful service, was one of the founders of the Automobile Club of America, and also held the office of Police Commissioner of New York city under Mayor Strong. General Smith leaves a wife and one son, Elliott Smith, of New Rochelle.

The news of the death of Major Jonas A. Emery, U.S.A., retired, at his home in Bloomfield, Ind., was received at Texas City, Texas, on Friday, June 18. His son, Lieut. A. R. Emery, 27th Inf., left immediately for the home of his father. Major Emery was retired in 1907 at his own request after over thirty years' service. At the time of his retirement he was serving with the 27th Infantry, having been with it for several years. The regiment sent a beautiful floral tribute as a token of the esteem in which Major Emery was held, not only as an officer, but as a friend.

Mr. John C. Burdett, father of Lieut. Allen M. Burdett, 17th U.S. Inf., died suddenly on his farm at Washington, Ga., June 12, 1915. He was apparently in his usual good health, but was chasing a dog and it is thought that the rather violent exercise affected his heart. He was a most highly esteemed citizen, and was sixty years of age. He leaves a wife and six children, Misses Edna, Mabel and Julia, Mrs. J. T. Wingfield, Tom Pope Burdett and Mitchel Burdett, of Knoxville, Tenn. He has three brothers, J. Luke Burdett, Will Burdett, of Valdosta, Ga., and Dr. Joe Burdett, of Tenville, Ga. He married Miss Roberta Anthony, daughter of Judge E. B. Anthony, of Washington, and was a lifelong member of the Baptist church. "He was a very modest and unassuming man," says the Washington Reporter, "yet there were few men in the county with more friends, or better loved, and he had the confidence and respect of every one. He was buried at Smyrna Church, and in the presence of one of the largest assemblages ever witnessed in the county."

Thomas Dunn, father of the wife of Capt. F. B. Watson, U.S.A., died at Salem, N.J., June 17, 1915, in his eighty-sixth year.

Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, one of the three founders of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and widely known as a writer of historical subjects, died at Washington, D.C., June 22, 1915. She was a member of many state and national historical

societies. She was born in Jacksonville, Ill., in 1833, and was the daughter of Gen. John J. Hardin, U.S.V., who was killed at Buena Vista during the Mexican War.

Dr. E. E. Hazlett, of Abilene, Kas., father of Ensign E. E. Hazlett, U.S.N., died recently, shortly after he had been to see his son graduate. The deceased had been under treatment at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, and had left Annapolis for his home, and died soon after on the cars.

Mrs. Florence Callaghan de Laveaga, wife of J. V. de Laveaga, and sister of Mrs. Raby, wife of Comdr. J. J. Raby, U.S.N., died at Cupertino, Cal., June 19, 1915.

James C. Courts, jr., brother of Lieut. George McC. Courts, U.S.N., died at Washington, D.C., June 15, 1915.

John A. McDonald, father of Mrs. Dempwolf, wife of Lieut. R. W. Dempwolf, U.S.C.G., died at Gatcheville, York county, Pa., June 8, 1915, in his sixtieth year.

Mrs. J. E. Hunt, a sister of Mrs. Davis, the wife of Lieut. Arthur James Davis, U.S.A., now in Manila, P.I., died June 15, 1915, in Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Hunt was the wife of Dr. Hunt and daughter of the late Senator Ingalls, of Kansas.

Mr. Peter Wyman and wife, parents of Lieut. Guy H. Wyman, 8th U.S. Cav., now in the Philippines, who were living alone in their country home, thirty miles from Pensacola, Fla., were found murdered June 17, 1915. Both had been shot after they had retired. No clue has been found, as the victims had not a known enemy. They had lived in their country place about three years, going there from Illinois. Robbery is thought to have been the motive, but as the shots were fired through a screened window, it is thought the murderer was frightened away before he could enter the home.

The death of Mrs. Allen Towle McClure, wife of Lieut. L. A. McClure, 16th Inf., U.S.A., occurred at Berkeley, Cal., June 7, 1915. Funeral services were held at the home of Mr. George G. Towle, brother of Mrs. McClure, June 14, after the arrival of Lieutenant McClure from China.

Mrs. Thomas Laurens Swan, wife of Capt. Thomas L. Swan, U.S.N., retired, died June 14, 1915, in her seventy-third year, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Ernest W. Bowditch, Milton, Mass. She was a daughter of the late Dr. Henry Lyon, who, with his family, was well known in the older naval circles. Besides her husband, she is survived by her sisters, Mrs. Batcheller, widow Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller; Mrs. Swan, wife of Pay Dir. Francis H. Swan, U.S.N., and Mrs. Forster, widow of Dr. Edward J. Forster, at the time of his death Surgeon General of Massachusetts. Rear Admiral Henry W. Lyon was her brother, and Lieut. John F. Meigs, jr., U.S.N., is the husband of her granddaughter, daughter of Mrs. Charles W. Hubbard, of Boston and Weston.

Mr. Joseph Henry Johnson, father of Capt. Walter H. Johnson, 2d Inf., U.S.A., died at his home, 2005 Second avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn., June 8, 1915, the immediate cause of death being acute dilation of the heart. During the winter of 1915 he was with his son, Capt. Walter H. Johnson, in Honolulu, H.T., and was much improved in health while there, but failed after returning to his home in Minneapolis. He was born in Calais, Me., Jan. 17, 1852, and went to Minnesota in 1857. He was of New England Puritanical ancestry on both lines, two of his ancestors, Rev. Stephen Bachiler, first minister of Hampton, N.H., and Edmund Johnson, both founders of that town in 1632, being direct ancestors. He was made a Master Mason in Minneapolis Lodge No. 19, A.F. and A.M., Feb. 28, 1885, was one of the charter members of Minnesota Lodge No. 224, and was Worshipful Master of the latter in 1902, and Past Senior Grand Deacon of the Grand Lodge A.F. and A.M., of Minnesota. He had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church forty-eight years at the time of his death. The funeral was held at his late home June 10. Rev. Thomas Fessenden, pastor of Wesley M.E. Church, assisted by Dr. S. M. Dick, former pastor of that church, conducted the services. The Masonic services were under the auspices of Minnesota Lodge No. 224, A.F. and A.M. Besides the son above mentioned Mr. Johnson leaves a wife and son, Arthur E. Johnson, two grandsons and one granddaughter.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mrs. William J. Burt announces the marriage of her daughter, Clifford, to Ensign Thomas Mount Seales, U.S.N., June 12, 1915, at the Naval Academy Chapel, Annapolis, Md. At home 1 Randall Court, Annapolis, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Farrar announce the engagement of their daughter, Doris Louise, to Ensign Henry P. Burnett, U.S.N. No date has been set for the wedding. Miss Farrar is a sister of Ensign Robert M. Farrar, U.S.N. Ensign Burnett is a member of the class of 1915, U.S.N.A., and is attached to the Delaware.

The engagement is announced of Miss Adeleine Godshow, daughter of the late Charles Godshow and Mrs. Godshow, of Tyron, N.C., and Ensign A. A. Merrick, U.S.N. The wedding will take place in September. Ensign Merrick is attached to the U.S.S. Michigan.

The engagement is announced of Miss Madeline Fliege, daughter of Mrs. Florence Fliege, of 400 Riverside Drive, New York city, to Surg. Frederick Ceres, U.S.N., who is attached to the U.S.S. Kansas. The wedding is to take place at noon on June 29.

Miss Aileen Smith and Lieut. Stanley C. Drake, 9th U.S. Cav., were united in marriage June 8, 1915, at the Episcopal Church, Douglas, Ariz., by the Rev. E. W. Simonson. The groom and ushers were in full military dress. Miss Marian O'Connor, daughter of Colonel O'Connor, played the wedding march as the party entered the church. Lieut. G. E. Lovell was best man, while Lieut. S. D. Downs, jr., Robert E. Carmody, A. J. Myer and Orlando Ward were ushers. The bridesmaid was Miss Genevieve Tuthill. At the conclusion of the ceremony the four lieutenants who acted as ushers stepped forward, drew their sabers and formed an arch under which the bridal party marched from the church. That evening the bride and groom left for a short trip.

The marriage of Miss Eleanor Crozier Reyburn, daughter of the late Mayor Reyburn, of Philadelphia, to Capt. Francis Clark Harrington, C.E., U.S.A., will take place on June 30 at New London, Conn. The bridal attendants will include Mrs. W. S. Reyburn, matron of honor, and the Misses Katherine McClintock, Adelaide Heath, Julia Whiting, Caroline O. Jones, Rebekah Wilmer, Eleanor A. Morgan, all of Washington, D.C., and

Victoria Baker, of Bristol, Va. The ushers will include Lieuts. E. St. John Greble, Bradford and Philip Mathews and Captain Alexander and Capt. James Walsh, U.S.A.

Mrs. Kathryn Patterson Talmadge and Col. Philip Francis Harvey, U.S.A., retired, were married in Washington, D.C., Tuesday, June 22, 1915, in the bride's apartments in Stoneleigh Court. The Rev. U. G. B. Pierce officiated. A breakfast for the small company of guests who witnessed the ceremony followed. Col. and Mrs. Harvey will pass the summer traveling in the West, returning Nov. 1 to live at the Parkwood, H street, N.W.

The marriage of Miss Laura Frances Harris, daughter of Mrs. Lee Herdman Harris, of New York city, and Lieut. Edmund De Treville Ellis, U.S.A., class of 1915, West Point, was solemnized June 15, 1915, at high noon, by the Rev. Karl Reiland in the Chapel of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, New York city.

Miss Anne Heap Gleaves, daughter of Capt. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gleaves, was married to Lieut. Thomas Earle Van Metre, U.S.N., in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Washington, D.C., June 19, 1915, in the presence of a large assemblage. The Rev. Roland Cotton Smith officiated. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white satin, with an overdress of tulle embroidered with silver. Her tulle veil, held to her head by a coronet of orange blossoms, followed the length of the square court train of satin. Bride roses, orchids and lilies of the valley formed her bouquet. Miss Eveline Porter Gleaves, sister of the bride, was her only attendant. She wore an Empire frock of pink taffeta and a large leghorn hat trimmed with pink roses. Ensign H. Carroll Frazer, U.S.N., was best man. The ushers were Comdr. Charles Theodore Jewell, U.S.N., retired; Lieuts. Howard H. Crosby, Oscar O. Greene and Charles F. Pousland and Ensign Carl Fitzsimmons, of the Navy, and Lieut. Edward S. Harrison, Coast Art., U.S.A. A reception at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Gleaves in Jefferson place followed the ceremony. Lieut. and Mrs. Van Metre will go to Brooklyn, N.Y., where he is on a detail, before going to Sag Harbor, L.I.

Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, Canada, on June 16, 1915, was the scene of a very pretty wedding when Miss Margaret Armstrong, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Armstrong, was married to Lieut. Charles B. Amory, jr., of the U.S. Army, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Amory, of Boston, Mass. The cathedral was effectively decorated with peonies, palms and ferns arranged at the chancel rails and flowers on the altar. The Rev. Dr. Symonds performed the ceremony. In the absence of her father, the bride was given away by her uncle, Mr. A. K. Fisk, and was attended by Miss Margaret Sutherland as maid of honor, and Miss Beatrice Coristine and Miss Marjorie Burke as bridesmaids. The bridegroom's brother, Mr. Roger Amory, of Boston, was best man, and Messrs. J. Baumann Peck and John Vessey were the ushers. The bride wore a lovely gown of white Liberty satin with brocaded court train, and bodice of Carrickmacross lace, with trimmings of orange blossoms and pearls. Her veil, worn over the face, was caught with orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. At the conclusion of the wedding service, a reception was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Fisk, where white peonies and ferns formed an effective decoration. Later Lieut. and Mrs. Amory left for a motor trip through the White Mountains, the bride going away in a blue silk suit and a black flower-trimmed hat. They will reside in Boston for the present.

Miss Virginia Groner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Archibald Campbell Groner, was married to Ensign Lyell S. Pamperin, U.S.N., in Christ Episcopal Church, Norfolk, Va., June 15, 1915. The church was attractively decorated and the ceremony was performed by Rev. Francis Steinmetz, rector of the church, in the presence of relatives and intimate friends. The bride was given in marriage by her father and wore a handsome gown of ivory-white satin trimmed in pearls and old lace. Her veil of illusion was becomingly arranged with orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and gardenias. Miss Anne Groner was her sister's maid of honor and only attendant. Lieut. Jenifer Garnett, U.S.N., acted as the groom's best man, and the six ushers included Lieuts. Harry P. Curley, J. C. Monfort, R. K. Awtrey and Ensign Thomas Macy Shock, U.S.N. Immediately following the marriage an informal reception was held at the home of the bride's parents in Pelham place.

Miss Helen Greenfield Klauder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Klauder, of Oak Lane, was united in marriage to Lieut. Charles P. Finley, U.S.N., in the Park Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, Pa., June 23, 1915, by the Rev. Frank Scott. Mrs. William Donaldson was matron of honor and Miss Helen Montgomery was flower girl. William Goodwin was best man, and the ushers were Lieut. J. Franklin Stevens and Lieut. Walter Hess. A reception at the home of the bride's parents followed, after which Mr. and Mrs. Finley left for Maine, where they will remain until September.

Dr. and Mrs. Richard C. Norris, of Philadelphia, have issued invitations for the marriage of their sister, Miss Placide Thompson Vogt, to Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick, U.S.N., July 10, at noon. The wedding will take place at Cape May at Dr. Norris's summer home, on Beach avenue. Miss Vogt has been prominent in suburban society and Cape May, where she has lived every summer for a number of years. Lieutenant Kerrick is at present attached to the U.S.S. Kansas.

A charming wedding at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, N.Y., June 23, 1915, was that of Lieut. Leroy Hugh Watson, U.S.A., Class of 1915, U.S.M.A., and Miss Alice Virginia Furey in St. Thomas's Church, Rev. John Brosnan officiating. The church was filled with friends to witness the ceremony. Miss Mary K. Furey, the bride's sister, was maid of honor, while the bridesmaid was Miss Mary Ludlum, of Jamaica, L.I. The best man was Lieut. Layson Enslow Atkins, U.S.A., a classmate of the groom, while four of the ushers also were his classmates, and all were in full dress uniform. The ushers were Lieuts. Donald Henly, Richmond T. Gibson, Otto Hooper, Leo A. Walton and Mr. Robert H. Furey and Mr. Alfred Quackenbush, of Cornwall-on-Hudson. White satin made with train, and with bodice of real Irish lace, composed the bridal gown. A veil of lace and tulle was worn, and the bride carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. The bridesmaid wore yellow taffeta with touches of lavender maline, while the gown of the maid of honor was of lavender crepe meteor with yoke and sleeves of white tulle. Both wore wide brimmed hats of white silk and tulle, and carried lavender sweet peas. The bride was given away by her father. At the close of the ceremony the officers who were ushers raised their swords and formed an arch under which the bridal party passed on their way back from the altar. A reception

was held at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bartley G. Furey, of Duncan avenue, where the decorations were of roses and syringas. About 150 guests were present. A delicious wedding repast was served. A large number of beautiful gifts were received, including hand-painted china, silver and cut glass, and many other articles of value. The young couple left Cornwall on a honeymoon trip, including Buffalo, Montreal and Quebec. They will later return to Cornwall for a few days and then go to the home of the groom in St. Louis, Mo. The bride's going away gown was of blue serge, with lacy black hat trimmed in red roses and velvet.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Mrs. Clifton Comly is visiting her son, Mr. Garrard Comly, and family at Cornish, N.H.

Col. and Mrs. Harry K. White arrived at the Ebbitt in Washington on June 17 for a brief stay.

Mrs. Edward F. Qualtrough, widow of Captain Qualtrough, U.S.N., is spending some time at Cape May, N.J.

Comdr. Rufus Johnston, U.S.N., arrived this week in Washington, where he has reported for duty with the General Board.

A son, Thomas Turner, was born to the wife of Capt. Thomas Caldwell Turner, U.S.M.C., at Philadelphia, Pa., June 21, 1915.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels and their sons made a cruise of several days last week on board the U.S.S. Dolphin.

Col. and Mrs. William Stephenson are, after six weeks in California, at Yellowstone Park before returning to their home in Chicago.

Lieut. Comdr. Edward T. Constien, U.S.N., and Paymr. George W. Pigman, U.S.N., were registered at the Casino, Newport, R.I., on June 19.

Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Finch, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., announced the birth of a daughter, Mary Frances, at Cincinnati, Ohio, on June 16, 1915.

Gen. Frank McIntyre, U.S.A., Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, left Washington, D.C., on June 25 for a four months' inspection tour of the Philippine Islands.

Mrs. Silas H. Casey, widow of Rear Admiral Casey, U.S.N., and Miss Sophie Casey are guests at the Warm Springs, Va., having made the trip from Washington by motor.

Mrs. Harold P. Norton, wife of Captain Norton, U.S.N., who spent several days in Washington, D.C., last week, has returned to her summer home, "The Anchorage," at Osterville, Mass.

Mrs. Clarence R. Edwards, wife of Brigadier General Edwards, U.S.A., and Miss Bessie Edwards will sail shortly for Panama. They are guests at the Waldorf-Astoria during their stay in New York.

The Washington Post for June 20 publishes a picture of Ensign Noble Withers, U.S.N., the youngest member of the Class of 1915, U.S.N.A. Ensign Withers is a brother of Lieut. Thomas Withers, U.S.N.

Mrs. William Talbot Truxton, widow of Commodore Truxton, U.S.N., and Miss Cornelia Truxton, of Norfolk, Va., will leave for the Sweet Chalybeate Springs, W.Va., early in July, for a stay of several months.

Mr. and Mrs. George Emlen Starr, of Radnor, Pa., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son on June 18. Mrs. Starr was formerly Miss Emily Dearborn Ayres, daughter of the late Col. Charles Greenleaf Ayres, U.S.A.

Mrs. John S. Upham, wife of Lieutenant Upham, 3d Inf., U.S.A., Madison Barracks, N.Y., will leave shortly with her three children for Los Angeles, Cal., to visit her mother, Mrs. Hampton Hutton, of 4736 Oakwood avenue.

Mrs. Harry Taylor, wife of Colonel Taylor, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and two children left Washington on June 19 for a month's stay at Woodbury Forest, Va. They will go later to New Hampshire for the remainder of the summer.

Rear Admiral James M. Forsyth, U.S.N., is slowly recovering from the recent stroke of paralysis which he had in January of this year, and if he continues to improve he hopes to spend the winter in Nassau, Bahamas. This will be pleasant news to his many friends.

Major Gen. George Barnett, U.S.M.C., of Washington, paid an official visit to Capt. W. R. Rush, U.S.N., commanding of the Charlestown Navy Yard, June 21, after which he inspected the Marine Barracks. He left for Portsmouth, N.H., to inspect the barracks at that station.

Major Moses Harris, U.S.A., retired, has resigned the office of general treasurer of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. With his family he will spend the months of July and August at Hiawatha Lodge, Coreys, Franklin county, N.Y., after which he will reside in Rochester, N.Y.

Capt. Louis Meredith Nuttman, 4th U.S. Inf., who graduated No. 1 in the Line Class of the Army Service Schools, is a native of New Jersey; graduated from the U.S. Military Academy, Class of 1895; was in the Cuban, Philippine and Pekin expeditions, also the Vera Cruz expedition, from which place he was detailed to the Army School of the Line.

Major W. P. Chamberlain, Med. Corps, U.S.A., with Mrs. Chamberlain and their daughter, Maria, have just returned to Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y., after a three weeks' leave spent in motoring in New England, New York and Canada. During this trip they visited the Berkshire Hills, Waterbury, Conn., West Point, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, the Thousand Islands, Lake Placid, Montreal, Quebec and the Saguenay River.

Among recent visitors in New York city were the following: Waldorf-Astoria—Major Gen. George Barnett, Capt. J. C. Breckinridge, U.S.M.C. Hotel Astor—Lieut. Col. J. B. Houston, U.S.A.; Surg. and Mrs. H. F. Strine, Ensigns M. Y. Cohen, R. P. Hinrichs, U.S.N. Army and Navy Club—Majors G. P. Ahern, C. W. Otwell, Chaplain A. J. Bader, U.S.A.; Lieuts. G. Bradford, E. W. McKee, U.S.N. The Wolcott—Major and Mrs. Henry Leonard, U.S.M.C.; Major F. C. Boggs, U.S.A.

Lieut. William R. Pope, Cav., U.S.A., who has been on college duty at Manlius, N.Y., left June 22 with his family for Tennessee, where he will spend a two months' leave before going to join his regiment, the 14th Cavalry, at Fort Clark, Texas. The entire trip will be by automobile and Lieutenant Pope and family will camp each night on the way. They carry a complete camp outfit in the automobile. Lieutenant Pope's family consists of Mrs. Pope and little daughter, Virginia. They made a week's motor trip through New York and New England before leaving Manlius.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Daniel D. Tompkins, 8th U.S. Cav., at Manila, P.I., May 10, 1915.

Mrs. Thomas Craven, wife of Lieut. Comdr. T. T. Craven, U.S.N., and children left Washington for Jamestown on June 20.

A son, George Deshon McAfee, was born to the wife of Capt. L. B. McAfee, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, May 7.

As the result of the death of Lieut. Col. John Biddle Porter, J.A.G. Dept., U.S.A., Major Henry M. Morrow, J.A., is promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Dinner hosts at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on June 19, included Col. and Mrs. George Richards and Surg. and Mrs. Frank L. Pleadwell.

Col. and Mrs. John R. Williams will leave Washington early in July for Falmouth, Casco Bay, Me., where they have taken a cottage for several months.

Mrs. D. H. Scott and small son, Lenox, who have been the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Howard Landers at Fort Leavenworth, have returned to Fort Riley, Kas.

The Washington Post for June 20 publishes a picture of Mrs. William Meade Coulling and young daughter. Mrs. Coulling is the widow of Major Coulling, U.S.A.

Col. and Mrs. Stedman closed their residence on New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D.C., June 11, and motored to Spring Lake, N.J., where they have a summer home.

Miss Dorothy Anderson, daughter of Med. Dir. Frank Anderson, U.S.N., will leave Washington early in July for Minneapolis, Minn., where she will visit for several months.

A son, Hugh Wyman Howard, was born to P.A. Surg. J. V. Howard, U.S.N., and Prudence Wyman Howard at the Mare Island Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., June 6, 1915.

Mrs. D. W. Nelson returned to her home in San Francisco June 19 from a visit to her husband, Chief Gunner D. W. Nelson, of the U.S.S. Nebraska, now in the harbor at Charlestown, Mass.

Dr. and Mrs. L. Emmett Holt, of New York, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Evelyn, to Mr. Philip Lowry, of Erie, Pa. Mr. Lowry is a grandson of the late Capt. R. B. Lowry, U.S.N.

Col. and Mrs. Frederick Von Schrader are in San Francisco at the Cecil Hotel, after a visit at Fort Sheridan, Ill., to their son and family, Capt. and Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader, U.S. Med. Corps.

Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Gould, of Washington, have arrived at Newport, R.I., to spend several months with Mrs. Gould's parents, Pay Dir. and Mrs. Ichabod Goodwin Hobbs, at their residence on Sunnyside place.

Capt. Roger Welles, commandant of the Naval Training Station at Newport, R.I., has been elected an honorary member of the Newport Garden Association because of the wonderful condition of the station's grounds.

Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Fitzhugh Magruder, of Washington, who are spending the season at their country place near Frederick, Md., have as their guests Mrs. Richard Weightman and Mrs. Jeery, of New Orleans.

Mrs. Theodore Baldwin, wife of Captain Baldwin, U.S.A., was hostess at a bridge luncheon of thirty-six covers at her K street residence in Washington on June 22. The house was decorated with American Beauty roses.

Miss Marguerite Caperton, daughter of Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, U.S.N., is one of the patronesses for the concert to be given for the Belgian relief fund at "Wabun," the Newport residence of Mrs. John J. Mason, on July 7.

Mrs. Augustin Derby and little daughter, of Rye, N.Y., who have been spending several weeks in Washington with Mrs. Derby's mother, Mrs. George Converse, widow of Rear Admiral Converse, U.S.N., left there on June 23 for Bar Harbor, Me.

Mrs. D. H. Gentry, of Fort Leavenworth, entertained with a charming bridge party June 15 for twenty friends to meet Mrs. D. H. Scott, of Fort Riley, Kas. The prizes were awarded to Mrs. Louis M. Nuttman, Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Pegram Whitworth.

Capt. George R. Clark, a scholarly officer who, as Aid for Education, has rendered important service in carrying out and helping to perfect the better educational plans, has been designated a member of the Examining Board to succeed Capt. John J. Knapp, U.S.N., who has been made commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The educational work, now going on satisfactorily, will be carried on under the Bureau of Navigation.

Miss Rhoda Fullam, daughter of Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, U.S.N., will be one of the bridesmaids at the marriage of Miss Margaret Andrews, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, of New York and Newport, and Mr. Morgan Belmont, Aug. 14, at Rookery Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Andrews's villa at Newport.

Details to the Ordnance Department from the Coast Artillery resulted in the following promotions on June 20: 1st Lieut. Robert C. Eddy to captain, 1st Lieut. Julius C. Petersen to captain, 2d Lieut. Fred Sydel to first lieutenant, 2d Lieut. Charles A. Chapman to first lieutenant, and 2d Lieut. Charles Hines to first lieutenant.

Yale University began its fortnight of commencement festivities with the baccalaureate sermon by President Arthur Twining Hadley and the presentation of a memorial to Yale men who died in the Civil War. The memorial was designed by Henry Bacon and contains the records of 113 Union men and fifty-five Confederates who died in battle, all being sons of Yale.

First Lieut. Ephraim F. Graham, 15th U.S. Cav., while playing a practice game of polo at West Point, N.Y., June 17, met with a serious accident. Lieutenant Graham's pony slipped, and the rider was thrown head foremost to the ground and the pony dropped on top of him and rolled over his chest. An operation for concussion of the brain was performed on Lieutenant Graham by Capt. H. H. Sharpe, U.S. Med. Corps. It was reported that Lieutenant Graham has a fair chance of recovery.

An unusual feature of the graduation exercises for the class of 1915 of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg, Va., June 16, was the hearty demonstration of approval given by the students at the announcement by President Eggleston that Lieut. S. W. Anding, Inf., U.S.A., had been officially detailed by the U.S. War Department as commandant of cadets there for another year. "Three rousing cheers," says the Roanoke Times, "were a sincere tribute to the man, whose firmness and rare tact, as well as his military knowledge, have made the session one of the most successful along military lines in the history of the school."

Mrs. Frederick Pyne, wife of Paymaster Pyne, U.S.N., and three sons will spend the summer at Jamestown, R.I.

A daughter, Anne Howard Murray, was born on June 11 to Lieut. and Mrs. Maxwell Murray at San Francisco, Cal.

Paymr. G. P. Auld, U.S.N., has reported at the Navy Department for duty as accounting officer of the Navy, to succeed Naval Constr. W. B. Ferguson, U.S.N., who was on temporary duty in this capacity.

Lieut. George F. Patten, 13th U.S. Cav., who has recently been relieved as instructor at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, has reported to the commanding officer of the 2d Cavalry for duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

"Some honest persons live in this world; the News lifts its hat to Sergt. James Coffey, U.S.A., retired," says the News of the Highlands, recording the finding and return of a valuable diamond ring. It was owned by a young woman, a junior at Vassar College, who dropped it somewhere between West Point and Highland Falls. An advertisement for its recovery resulted in its prompt return.

Admiral F. F. Fletcher, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet; Mrs. Fletcher and their daughters, Misses Sybil and Alice Fletcher, passed the night of June 24 in Winsted, Conn., motoring from Washington. They had intended to call on Mrs. Niles, widow of Rear Admiral Kossuth Niles, but Admiral Fletcher, upon his arrival at Winsted, found it necessary to leave for Newport, R.I., on official business.

Mrs. Frederick Mears, wife of Lieut. Frederick Mears, of the Alaska Railroad Commission, sailed on the Alameda from Seattle on June 18 for Alaska to join her husband, after making a short visit to her mother at the home of her brother-in-law, Dr. D. W. Rogers, of Chicago. Mrs. Mears is accompanied by her two little daughters, Jo and Betty. Post-office address will be in future, "Anchorage," Ship Creek, Alaska.

Governor Pinkham, of Hawaii, and his aid, Colonel Cooper, have been visiting San Diego and the exposition. On the evening of June 15 they were entertained at dinner by Gen. and Mrs. John McClellan, U.S.A., at their house on Fourth street. The guests invited to meet them were Mrs. G. Aubrey Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Bridges, Mrs. Austin W. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Campbell and Mr. and Mrs. Krieger, of St. Paul, Minn.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Edison at East Orange, N.J., entertained June 21 Miss Esther Ross, who named the battleship Arizona, and other members of the party. The guests attended luncheon at 1:30 o'clock at the Essex County Country Club, after which they inspected the Edison works, later having dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Edison at their Llewellyn Park home. Besides Miss Ross the party included her parents and Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson, U.S.N.

The third annual reunion of the Bunker Family Association of America, comprising descendants of George Boncoeur, or Bunker, of Charlestown, 1634; James Bunker, of Durham, N.H., 1648, and George Bunker, of Topsfield, was held at Baldpate Inn, Georgetown, Mass., June 17, members and guests being present from four New England states. Among the officers chosen were: Capt. Clarence G. Bunker, U.S.A., Fort Warren, Boston, president; Surg. Charles W. O. Bunker, U.S.N., Fort Monroe, Va. Telegrams were received from Capt. Paul D. Bunker, U.S.A., the retiring president, who is on his way to the Philippines for three years' service.

Prof. Harold A. Everett, of the department of naval architecture and marine engineering of the Institute of Technology at Boston, Mass., has resigned to accept the position of professor of marine engineering in the post-graduate department of the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. Professor Everett was graduated from Tech in 1902. After working for the Fore River Shipbuilding Company and the New York Shipbuilding Company, he returned to Tech as an instructor and has served there for many years. For four years Professor Everett has been official measurer for all major Eastern yacht clubs and has developed a number of new methods and measuring devices. He has made a number of marine inventions and has written several books.

Capt. C. C. Bateman, 14th U.S. Cav., Fort Clark, Texas, is scheduled to deliver a course of four lectures in Ward Memorial Hall, National Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles, Cal., during the afternoons of July 14-17, inclusive. He will speak upon the following subjects: "With Shafter's Army at Santiago," "Garrison Life on the Old Frontier," "Wit and Humor in Life and Literature" and "Cranks." He will preach in the chapel of the Home the following Sunday morning by invitation of Chaplain Will A. Knighten on the subject, "God's Indestructible Word," and address a large audience on the afternoon of the same day at the Y.M.C.A., Los Angeles, on the subject, "Men and Guns." Chaplain Bateman has been assured of a cordial welcome and a busy week.

Col. Joseph T. Dickman, U.S.A., commandant at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., delivered an interesting address before the Norwich cadets in camp at the post on June 17, in which he indicated the weaknesses and strength of the Army, starting as early as Jamestown and including a résumé of the wars. The great weakness of our Army is in having governors who are not military men appointing commissioned officers. The strength of the Confederates lay in the fact, he said, that they appointed men regardless of political influence. He dwelt on the evolution of the Army since the War of the Rebellion, of the doing away of the old Militia organizations and ideas. He praised the present policy of appointing trained officers of West Point to positions in the National Guard. As a professional soldier he took an optimistic view of the present stage of our military system.

The late Brig. Gen. Charles Shaler, U.S.A., retired, was the subject of a commemorative tribute which was read at the recent forty-eighth reunion of the class of 1867 at the Military Academy. It is to be used in the full obituary prepared by Capt. Fayette W. Roe, U.S.A., retired, a member of the class. This analysis of his character mentioned, first of all, as his predominant trait, his clarity of vision, which was affected by no considerations of selfishness. When confronted by the question of what he ought to do, he yielded an unconditional surrender to the demands of conscience. In doing this he did not give way to a sentimental altruism nor in judicial blindness would he sacrifice himself. One act of his is cited in the printed leaflet describing the last reunion of the class, as largely responsible for the glowing reference to his sterling life. During the Spanish-American War General Shaler declined a promotion as lieutenant colonel and C.O.O., U.S.V., on July 19, 1898. This commission was obtained for him as a pleasant surprise by the Chief of Ordnance, but it was refused by the beneficiary because such commissions were given to those who were serving in the field and he expected to continue at his usual work in the Ordnance Office.

Capt. and Mrs. Mark L. Bristol were dinner hosts in Washington on June 17.

Lieut. George S. Patton, U.S.A., is spending a few days at the Willard, Washington.

Mrs. Joseph Tilford has left Washington for her summer home, Fisher's Island, N.Y.

Mrs. William D. Connor, wife of Major Connor, U.S.A., left Washington on June 23 for Canada.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richard Wainwright opened their cottage at Jamestown, R.I., last week.

A daughter, Betty Covode Davis, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Covode Davis, U.S.N., at Washington, D.C., June 20, 1915.

A daughter, Elizabeth Robinson Baxter, was born to Lieut. John R. and Mrs. Kathryn Donaldson Baxter at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, June 18, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. R. P. Rodgers have had as their guest at Newport, R.I., the latter's father, the former Secretary of the Navy, Mr. George von L. Meyer.

Bernard M. Griffis, son of Dr. Griffis, Fort Mott, N.J., who has been attending school at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, is home for the vacation.

Mrs. James R. N. Weaver has occupied Peachlntel Cottage, on Lake Erie, for the summer. Lieutenant Weaver, 9th U.S. Inf., will join her there at the end of July. Address, Lakeside, Ohio.

Mrs. M. A. Leahy, accompanied by her two sons and a nurse, have left New York to open their cottage at Smith's Cove, Digby county, Nova Scotia. Lieutenant Leahy will join them later.

Major G. P. Ahern has recently arrived in Washington from the Philippine Islands. He will make his home in Washington and will devote himself to a few civic projects in which he is interested.

Mrs. Joseph D. McKeany and daughter, wife of Q.M. Sergeant McKeany, stationed at Fort Reno, Okla., leaves June 24 on an extended visit to the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wallenstein, Alameda, Cal.

Capt. H. C. Price, 19th U.S. Inf., formerly major of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, Mrs. Price, and their children, were the guests of Dr. Griffis and family, Fort Mott, N.J., Tuesday and Wednesday of this week while en route to join his regiment at Galveston, Texas.

Among the members of the Army and Navy staying at The New Willard, Washington, during the past week were Lieut. Charles Byrne, U.S.A.; Comdr. C. B. Price, U.S.N.; Lieut. George S. Patten, Jr., U.S.A.; Major Henry Davis, U.S.M.C., accompanied by Mrs. Davis and their son also spent several days at the New Willard last week.

Lieut. Col. Eugene Willett Van C. Lucas, engineer on the staff of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N.G.N.Y., and a former officer of Engineers of the Army, is a direct descendant of Thomas Willett, the first Mayor of New York city, who took office 250 years ago. The 250th anniversary of the founding of the municipal government of New York city was celebrated at the City Hall June 24, 1915.

Among those who graduated at the University of Illinois on June 16 was Mr. Joseph Nathaniel Greene, younger son of Capt. and Mrs. Lewis D. Greene, U.S.A. Besides making a high scholastic record Mr. Greene made an exceptional military record also, having attained the grade of cadet colonel, commanding the university brigade of two regiments, aggregating something over two thousand cadets. He was also recommended by the university faculty for appointment as second lieutenant in the Army under the present regulation providing for one such appointment each year from graduates of "distinguished colleges." Mr. Greene's brother, Douglass T. Greene, was graduated from West Point in 1913, and is now in the 2d Infantry in Hawaii.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., on June 18 was present as reviewing officer at the spring field military maneuvers of the John Wanamaker Commercial Institute held on Franklin Field, Philadelphia. General Wood was accompanied by three members of his staff and a provisional staff composed of officers from the New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania National Guard. The review was an impressive affair. Six hundred and fifty-five young men and women, in two distinct commands, filed upon Franklin Field in a procession that brought the ten thousand spectators to their feet with cheers of applause. General Wood on being asked by Mr. Wanamaker if there was anything unwomanly in females learning military drill said: "There is nothing unwomanly in this. It makes for better morals and for better physique, and they can go home and tell their mothers that. You should be very proud of this command."

Capt. Josiah S. McKean, U.S.N., who has been selected to be the assistant for material to the Chief of Naval Operations, was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1884, having taken the engineering course at that institution. He was appointed assistant engineer in 1889, and served as an engineer officer until 1899, when under the Personnel law he qualified as a line officer. On shore duty he has served in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, as a member of the board of inspections, as instructor at the Naval Academy and at the Naval War College, of which institution he is a graduate. As a commander he served as executive officer of the battleship Connecticut, and in command of the repair ship Panther, having been selected for this latter duty because of his practical engineering experience. Since his promotion to captain he has commanded the battleship Ohio, the armored cruiser West Virginia and the battleship North Dakota, and is relieved from the North Dakota to take his new assignment in the Navy Department.

According to Mrs. Philip Snowden, wife of the senior Member of Parliament for Blackburn, who arrived at New York June 24, from Liverpool, the British government is to blame for the lack of high explosives. Mrs. Snowden is vice president of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, and is on her way to San Francisco to attend the International Women's Peace Conference to be held at the exposition from July 4 to 7. In speaking of the lack of ammunition, she is quoted in the New York Times as follows: "The shortage of ammunition was caused by the mistake of the early days of the war made by the government in sending the skilled labor to the front and leaving the unskilled labor in England to fill the places in the workshops. Lloyd George is the big figure in England to-day and is rousing the country. The money labor is earning to-day permits the men to drink more. The skilled labor is being sent back from the war zone in France, and the outlook for the manufacture of high explosives and ammunition is much better." When asked about the reports of the women drilling in England, Mrs. Snowden said: "I do not believe that women should bear arms. Their place is at home in time of war. Women look better with babies in their arms instead of rifles."

Comdr. and Mrs. Edward H. Campbell and children will leave Washington on June 30 for the West coast.

Major and Mrs. Henry C. Davis and son have been registered at the Willard, Washington, during the past week.

Mrs. Oman, wife of Capt. Joseph W. Oman, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Georgia, has recently arrived at the Weaver cottage, Newport.

Mrs. William Bryden, wife of Lieutenant Bryden, U.S.A., and baby left Fort Sill, Okla., recently, for Middletown, Conn., where they will spend some time with Lieutenant Bryden's sister, Mrs. George Ellsworth Meech, at her home on Court street.

Col. and Mrs. George F. Landers were dinner hosts at Fort Adams, R.I., on June 18, when their guests included Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., Miss Katharine Knight, Major and Mrs. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, Capt. and Mrs. Donald C. McDonald, Mrs. Richard Walsh and Lieut. John L. Homer, U.S.A.

Major and Mrs. William R. Eastman with their young son, William, Jr., have been visiting the Major's parents at "Everbloom," Falls Church, Va. While East the Major attended the twentieth annual reunion of his class at Cornell and has returned to his station at Fort Riley. Mrs. Eastman expects to spend the summer with her sister, Mrs. R. R. Reed, of Irvington-on-the-Hudson.

Capt. T. J. Rogers, 10th Inf., arrived in New York recently from the Panama Canal Zone after completing three and one-half years on the Zone, and a total of over eight years' foreign service. Captain Rogers has been ordered to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, Washington, D.C., suffering from ulcers of the stomach, a result of protracted foreign service. Mrs. Rogers has secured apartments at 108 Maple street, Takoma Park, to be near the Captain during his stay at the hospital.

The public works officer of the naval station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and Mrs. Parks entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening, June 16, at their home, Quarters G, naval station, in honor of Admiral Moore, commandant, and Mrs. Moore, their guests being Admiral and Mrs. Moore, Paymr. and Miss Gray, Surg. and Mrs. Seaman, Captain Clinton, commanding officer of Marines, Pearl Harbor, and Mrs. Clinton, Miss Frear, sister of Mrs. Parks, Lieutenant Moore, U.S.N., son of Admiral and Mrs. Moore.

Sergt. 1st Class and Mrs. Simmons, H.C., entertained at cards the non-commissioned staff officers at Fort Washington, Md., and Fort Hunt, Va., June 17, in honor of their seventh anniversary. Those present included Engr. and Mrs. May, Ord. Sergt. and Mrs. Blalock, Sergt. 1st Class and Mrs. Person, H.C., Engr. and Mrs. Coile, Elec. Sergt. and Mrs. Hohn, Q.M. Sergt. and Mrs. Hostetter, Mrs. Geblin, Q.M. Sergt. and Mrs. Staples, Sergt. and Mrs. Colidge and Sergt. and Mrs. Brady. Fruit punch was served during the evening and followed by delicious refreshments in the spacious dining room of the post hospital. Mrs. Blalock won the first lady's prize, and the first gentleman's prize was won by Sergeant Blalock.

The wedding of Miss Mary Elizabeth Grow to John Neal Philbrook, of New York city, was solemnized at St. Matthew's Cathedral, Laramie, Wyo., June 16, 1915, the service being read by the Very Rev. D. W. Thornberry, Dean of the Cathedral. After the wedding a reception was held at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Galusha Grow, following which the newly married couple started on their wedding trip. Mrs. Philbrook is a sister of Mrs. C. C. Fewel, wife of Comdr. C. C. Fewel, U.S.N., at present in China, and of Mrs. Beverly C. Daly, wife of 1st Lieut. Beverly C. Daly, U.S.A., retired, commandant at the University of Wyoming.

Chaplain Joseph M. F. McGinty, U.S.N., died at Annapolis, Md., June 24, 1915.

Joseph Henry Johnson, who died from heart failure in Minneapolis, Minn., on June 8, 1915, was the father of Capt. Walter H. Johnson, 2d U.S. Inf., and Lieut. Arthur E. Johnson, 1st Inf., Minn. N.G. Mr. Johnson was born in Calais, Me., Jan. 17, 1852, and was the son of the Rev. C. H. A. Johnson, a lineal descendant of the New England Puritans. Mr. Johnson was a member of the Territorial Pioneers of Minnesota, having gone to that state in 1857, and was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity in that state for over a quarter of a century. Mr. Johnson had but just returned from a four months' visit with his son, Capt. W. H. Johnson, 2d Inf., Fort Shafter, Honolulu, H.T.

OPINIONS OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

Payment for the services of an osteopath for Major J. T. Davidson, depot quartermaster at Jeffersonville, Ind., is not authorized, in the opinion of the Judge Advocate General. Aside from the fact that osteopaths are not rated as physicians and surgeons, the services of civilian specialists are only authorized when the Army physicians cannot be obtained.

A question was raised as to whether the power of the commanding officer, as reviewing authority, to remit any or all portions of a previously approved sentence imposed by a summary court-martial extends to a mitigation by substituting detention of pay for forfeiture of pay as per Par. 14, Page 16, G.O. No. 70, W.D., or whether that paragraph refers only to the action of the reviewing authority when originally approving the sentence of the court. The Judge Advocate General holds that a substitution of detention of pay for forfeiture of pay is regarded by the executive order as a mitigation. Since the commanding officer of a post or of coast defenses has authority under Par. 944, A.R., to mitigate sentence of summary courts-martial, he may employ the mitigation defined in Par. 14, Page 16, G.O. No. 70, and may substitute detention for forfeiture, provided the amount of detained pay substituted does not exceed the amount of forfeiture imposed by the unexecuted portion of the sentence, and the period of detention of pay substituted does not exceed the period covered by the unexecuted portion of the sentence imposing forfeiture.

The New York Tribune reports that so great has become the need of the Allies for ammunition for immediate delivery from the United States that it is deemed best to centralize the orders. Plans nearing completion propose that the bulk of the orders will be given to the General Electric Company, which with its facilities will be able to turn out shrapnel and other explosive shells at a rate that will be more in proportion with the present enormous demand. The orders will be distributed among other concerns, but the responsibility for prompt delivery

will rest with the General Electric. British military experts now in this country are reported as declaring that 250,000 shells a day is a fair average of consumption by the Allies.

Two of the largest concerns in the country, the American Locomotive Company and the Western Electric Company have secured the privilege of locating branches in Kenilworth, N.J., to manufacture munitions of war for the Allies. The material will be made here and the cartidges are to be finished abroad.

It was reported from London June 19, that David A. Thomas, the Welsh coal mine owner, has accepted an appointment from David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, to go to the United States and Canada to supervise the making of munitions contracts. He is expected to deal directly with the makers of arms and ammunition in Canada and the United States, eliminating the middleman and thus saving money and time. His headquarters will probably be in Ottawa and New York.

THE ARMY.

S.O. JUNE 24, 1915, WAR DEPT.

A board of officers to consist of 1st Lieuts. Herbert A. Dargue, Douglas B. Netherwood and Walter G. Kilner, aviation officers, S.C.; 1st Lieuts. Harrison W. Stuckey and George B. Worthington, M.R.C., is appointed to meet at Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, to examine certain enlisted men to determine qualification as aviation mechanics.

First Lieut. William N. Souter, M.R.C., to active duty, July 1, 1915, Fort Constitution, N.H., for one month.

So much of Par. 32, S.O. 130, June 5, 1915, War D., as directs 2d Lieut. Stewart W. Stanley, C.A.C., to sail from San Francisco Aug. 5, 1915, is amended to direct him to sail on transport to leave that place on Sept. 5.

G.O. 31, JUNE 1, 1915, WAR DEPT.

I.—Publishes a proclamation by the President: [Neutrality—Italy and Austria-Hungary.]

II.—Amends so much of G.O. 118, War D., 1909, as relates to the organization of the Mounted Service School Detachment and the Coast Artillery School Detachment.

G.O. 33, JUNE 3, 1915, WAR DEPT.

Rescinds G.O. 19, War D., 1914, and substitutes therefor new instructions with a view to proper economy in interior lighting.

G.O. 34, JUNE 7, 1915, WAR DEPT.

G.O. 53, War D., 1914, and Bulletin 31, War D., 1914, are rescinded, to take effect July 1, 1915, and new instructions are substituted therefor. These relate to rentals, gas, water, electric current, stabling for officers' private mounts, etc., camp grounds, etc.

G.O. 35, JUNE 8, 1915, WAR DEPT.

This order relates to that part of the act making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1915, under the heading, "Pay of the Army," which deals with commutation of quarters and of heat and light, to commissioned officers, acting dental surgeons, veterinarians, pay clerks, members of the Nurse Corps, and enlisted men.

FOREIGN SERVICE TOURS AND OTHER MATTERS.

G.O. 36, JUNE 9, 1915, WAR DEPT.

I.—In order to carry out the provisions of the Army Appropriation Act of March 4, 1915, requiring "That on and after Oct. 1, 1915, no officer or enlisted man of the Army shall, except upon his own request, be required to serve in a single tour of duty for more than two years in the Philippine Islands, nor more than three years in the Panama Canal Zone, except in case of insurrection or of actual or threatened hostilities," the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. On and after Oct. 1, 1915, the tours of duty for officers and enlisted men of the Army will be two years for those stationed in the Philippine Islands and three years for those stationed in Hawaii and in the Canal Zone, except that, under the law, officers and enlisted men serving in the Philippine Islands and Canal Zone may, at their own request, be permitted to serve for a longer period. Similar permission may be extended to those serving in Hawaii.

2. Non-commissioned officers above the grade of corporal who have completed the tour specified will, upon their own application, be transferred under Par. 114, Army Regulations, without loss of rank or grade as established by their warrants, with non-commissioned officers of the same grade belonging to organizations of the same arm of the Service stationed within the continental limits of the United States. Regimental, battalion, and squadron non-commissioned staff officers and first sergeants will be transferred as such. Except upon his own application or by sentence of a court-martial, a non-commissioned officer will not be reduced in grade while his application for transfer under the provisions of this order is pending nor during the first six months of his service with the organization to which he is transferred. Non-commissioned officers to be transferred to the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, or the Canal Zone, will be selected from those who have been non-commissioned officers for six months or more of the rank and grade in which transferred and who have more than two years to serve upon their current enlistments. In no case, however, will transfers to the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, or the Canal Zone be made or recommended unless physical fitness for tropical service shall have been determined by physical examination by the post surgeon or other officer of the medical service, nor, if practicable, in any case where the soldier has not served or resided three years within the continental limits of the United States since completion of his last period of Philippine, Hawaiian, or Canal Zone service.

3. The commanding generals of the Philippine, Hawaiian, and Eastern Departments will forward to The Adjutant General of the Army, at least two months in advance, a list of the non-commissioned officers who are to be transferred to organizations within the continental limits of the United States, giving grades and organizations.

4. For the purpose of accomplishing transfers between organizations in the United States and like organizations in the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, and the Canal Zone, without loss of grade to the non-commissioned officers so exchanged, and to provide an equitable distribution of such transfers among the several units of each arm, two classes of rosters for individual non-commissioned officers of the grades named in Par. 2 of this order will be instituted for those serving in the United States. Rosters of the first class, comprising grades above first sergeant, will be kept in the office of The Adjutant General of the Army. Regimental, detached battalion, and coast defense commanders will report immediately to The Adjutant General of the Army any changes that occur in the status of the men carried on this roster. Rosters of the second class, comprising grades of first sergeant and sergeant, will be kept at the headquarters of regiments, detached battalions, and coast defense commands, those voluntarily making applications for such transfers to be placed at the top of the roster. To provide for an equitable distribution of the transfers an organization roster will also be kept in the office of The Adjutant General of the Army.

5. To prevent delay in accomplishing the foregoing instructions, regimental, detached battalion, and coast defense commanders within the continental limits of the United States will submit to The Adjutant General of the Army a list of all non-commissioned officers of both classes eligible for transfer, stating after each name the date of enlistment, total length of service, date of last foreign service, where served, total length of foreign service, and whether he volunteers for such

service; and will thereafter in like manner keep an eligible list of first sergeants and sergeants at their respective headquarters.

6. All previous orders, bulletins, and instructions, or parts thereof, in conflict with the provisions of this order are rescinded.

II.—Amends Par. 4, G.O. 1, War D., 1915, relating to annual allowance of small-arms ammunition, etc.

III.—Sec. 1, Par. IV., G.O. 22, War D., 1913, as amended, is further amended to read as follows:

All enlisted men of the Signal Corps detached and serving at stations in the Eastern Department, except those on duty in the Canal Zone, will be regarded as members of Company G, Signal Corps, Fort Wood, N.Y., and their names will be borne on the rolls and other records of that company.

All enlisted men of the Signal Corps detached and serving at stations in the Canal Zone will be regarded as members of Telegraph Company H, Signal Corps, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and their names will be borne on the rolls and other records of that company.

IV.—The following instructions relative to the issue of the cavesson and lange to Cavalry organizations equipped with the old model Cavalry equipment are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The cavesson and lange adopted as part of the Cavalry equipment, model of 1912, for issue to Cavalry troops, is also authorized for issue to Cavalry organizations equipped with the old model Cavalry equipment in the ratio of one cavesson and lange to 30 individual horses or the major portion thereof, the allowances at peace strength being as follows: For a troop, 2; for headquarters troop, 1; for machine-gun troop, 2.

V.—Under the provisions of Par. 201, Army Regulations, names of batteries are announced as follows:

On the Island of Oahu, H.T.

Battery S. C. Mills, in honor of Col. Stephen C. Mills, U.S. Army, who died Aug. 3, 1914.

Battery Dodge, in honor of Major Theodore A. Dodge, Inf., U.S. Army, who died Oct. 25, 1909.

Battery Hulings, in honor of Col. Thomas M. Hulings, 49th Pennsylvania Infantry, who was killed May 10, 1864, at Spotsylvania, Va.

Battery Barri, in honor of Capt. Thomas O. Barri, 11th Inf., U.S. Army, who was killed July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.

Battery Chandler, in honor of 2d Lieut. Rex Chandler, C.A.C., U.S. Army, who was killed April 8, 1913, while making a flight in an aeroplane in line of duty.

VI.—Under the provisions of Par. 201, Army Regulations, the following name of a seacoast battery is announced:

On Fort Rosecrans, Cal., Military Reservation.

Battery Calef, in honor of Lieut. Col. John H. Calef, 3d Art., who died Jan. 4, 1912.

BULLETIN 20, JUNE 4, 1915, WAR DEPT.

I.—The following interpretation of the provisions of Par. 184, Small-Arms Firing Manual, 1913, is published to the Army:

The failure of a soldier to make the required forty per cent. upon second trial at any type or fire does not bar a third trial. It is intended that further practice firing is to be a matter entirely of the judgment of the organization commander, on the one hand, and available ammunition on the other. The instructive firing as prescribed having failed to result in forty per cent. efficiency, special practice must be devised by the organization commander within the limits of his ammunition allowance. The object in view is to develop proficiency with the weapon, and this object is not consistent with rigid adherence to general forms and methods without regard to individual requirements.

II.—Section 1, Par. I, Bulletin 27, War D., 1914, as amended, is further amended so as to authorize the detail of a second enlisted man for duty as switchboard operator at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and the transfer for that purpose of the allotment of extra-duty pay for the switchboard operator at Fort Brady, Mich.

III.—In connection with the provisions of Par. 1070, Army Regulations, requiring a file of descriptive cards of public animals to be kept with the records of every officer accountable for public animals, the original descriptive card will be kept by the accountable officer and a copy thereof will be furnished to the responsible officer.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. L. SCOTT, Major General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 22, MAY 8, 1915, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

This order rescinds all orders and instructions issued by these headquarters relating to the training of troops and new instructions are substituted therefor.

G.O. 25, MAY 15, 1915, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

1. G.O. 50, these headquarters, Nov. 14, 1913, is revoked. The words "certain drills," as used in Par. 102(a), Uniform Regulations, 1914, will be interpreted as applying to such drills as the commanding officer may direct. (War Dept., The A.G.O., April 8, 1915.)

3. All uniform coats manufactured by the Quartermaster Corps since Jan. 10, 1914, conform to the requirements of Par. 4, Uniform Regulations, 1914, in omitting hooks and eyes on the front of coats below the buttons. When uniform coats having hooks and eyes below the buttons are issued to troops in this department, the hooks and eyes will be removed by soldiers to whom issued at the time of issue. (170967-A, War Department, The A. G. O., April 18, 1915.)

By command of Major General Barry:

ERNEST HINDS, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Col. John A. Hull, J.A., from duty in Philippines about June 15, 1915, to the United States for further orders. (June 19, War D.)

Lieut. Col. John B. Porter, J.A., from duty at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at proper time to San Francisco and take transport about Sept. 5, 1915, for the Philippines for duty as judge advocate. (June 19, War D.)

Leave five days, effective about June 24, 1915, to Major Henry M. Morrow, J.A. (June 23, E.D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Q.M. Corps are ordered:

Major Morton J. Henry from duty as assistant to the depot Q.M., Galveston, Texas, and will proceed at proper time to San Francisco and take the transport to sail about Sept. 6, 1915, for Hawaii for duty.

Major David B. Case from duty in the Hawaiian Department, about Oct. 5, to San Francisco and report by telegraph to The A.G. of Army for further orders. (June 22, War D.)

Capt. William McR. Lambdin, Q.M.C., from detail in that corps, to take effect Aug. 1, 1915. (June 22, War D.)

Leave one month to Pay Clerk Richard L. R. Cave, Q.M.C. (June 22, War D.)

Leave two months, about July 1, 1915, to Col. David L. Brainard, Q.M.C., military attaché. (June 23, War D.)

The C.O., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., will detail an officer as Q.M., and as constructing Q.M., to relieve Major Theodore B. Hacker, Q.M.C., who will proceed as soon as practicable after July 1 to Jeffersonville, Ind., for duty as depot Q.M., Jeffersonville Depot of the Q.M., relieving Major Joseph T. David, Q.M.C., of that duty. (June 23, War D.)

Major Thomas Q. Ashburn, Q.M.C., upon relief from detail in that corps will report to commanding general, Coast Defense of Manila and Subic Bays, for duty until the expiration of his tour of foreign service, about Jan. 4, 1916. (June 18, War D.)

Leave from June 25 to July 5, 1915, to Capt. John L. De Witt, Q.M.C. (June 18, War D.)

Capt. Francis W. Griffin, Q.M.C. (Field Art.), is assigned to the 6th Field Artillery, July 20, 1915. He will, upon being relieved from his present duties and upon expiration of any leave granted, join the battery to which assigned. (June 18, War D.)

Capt. Joseph C. Kay, Q.M.C., in addition to other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Rosecrans, Cal. (June 19, War D.)

Leave two months, effective June 21, 1915, to Pay Clerk M. T. Legg, Q.M.C. (June 16, E.D.)

Pay Clerk Richard L. R. Cave, Q.M.C., from further duty at proper time in the office of the depot Q.M., Washington, and after July 1 to Anecon, Canal Zone, for duty. (June 17, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. F. A. Hankinson, Q.M.C., to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, for duty, relieving Q.M. Sergt. Basil G. Squier, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (May 4, P.D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Henry Guth, Q.M.C., Manila, about May 15, 1915, to Nagasaki, thence to Tientsin, for duty. (May 4, P.D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Albert Lobitz, Q.M.C., Augar Barracks, Jolo, to Manila for duty. (May 4, P.D.)

Q.M. Sergt. William Schuchten, Q.M.C., Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., upon re-enlistment will be sent to Fort Liscum, Alaska, for duty. (June 19, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Milton A. Mills, Q.M.C., Fort Wayne, Mich., to Fort Riley to relieve Q.M. Sergt. William E. Underwood, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Fort Grant, Canal Zone, for duty. (June 19, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Fred Gilbreth, Q.M.C. (appointed June 12, 1915, from first sergeant, Company A, 22d Infantry), now at Douglas, Ariz., will be sent to Texas City, Texas, to relieve Q.M. Sergt. Otto J. Langtry, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Fort Houston to relieve Q.M. Sergt. James T. Costello, Q.M.C. Sergeant Costello will be sent to Galveston, Texas, for duty. (June 17, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Isidor Manhein, Q.M.C., Galveston, Texas, will be sent to Honolulu on the transport to leave Aug. 5 for duty. (June 17, War D.)

Sergt. Max Heisig, Q.M.C., Schofield Barracks, H.T., about Aug. 5, 1915, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. (June 22, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Louis J. Wechsler, Q.M.C., Fort Columbia, Wash., to Fort Bayard, N.M., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. William H. Faringhy, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Fort Stevens, Ore., for duty. (June 23, War D.)

Sergt. Phillip L. D'Almaine, Q.M.C., Fort McDowell, Cal., to Manila, P.I., on transport to leave about July 5, 1915, for duty. (June 22, War D.)

Sergt. Claude W. Pegues, Q.M.C., Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to Schofield Barracks, H.T., on the transport to leave Aug. 5, 1915, for duty. (June 22, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Col. Henry I. Raymond, M.C., from duty at Fort Riley, Kas., July 1, to San Francisco and assume charge of Medical Supply Depot at Fort Mason, relieving Major Powell C. Fauntleroy, M.C. (June 18, War D.)

Leave upon arrival of Major George H. Crabtree, M.C., at Fort Lawton, Wash., and to terminate on Aug. 4, 1915, is granted Major Benjamin J. Edger, Jr., M.C. (June 9, Western D.)

Major Douglas F. Duval, M.C., from duty at Fort Myer, Va., upon the expiration of his present leave, and will then proceed to Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, for duty. (June 17, War D.)

Sick leave one month and fifteen days to Major Robert N. Winn, M.C. (June 18, War D.)

Leave one month to Major Edward R. Schreiner, M.C. (June 18, War D.)

The leave granted Major Charles C. Billingslea, M.C., is extended seven days. (June 19, War D.)

Major Jere B. Clayton, M.C., is designated to conduct a correspondence course under the supervision of the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, for medical officers of the Militia of Texas and Oklahoma, vice Major Charles R. Reynolds, M.C., relieved. (June 19, War D.)

Par. 48, S.O. 134, June 10, 1915, War D., relating to Major Ernest L. Ruffner and Capt. Ralph S. Porter, M.C., is revoked. (June 21, War D.)

Major Ernest L. Ruffner, M.C., Chicago, Ill., July 11, for duty pertaining to the state encampments of the sanitary detachments of Militia during July and August, 1915. (June 21, War D.)

Leave one month, about July 1, 1915, to Capt. Royal Reynolds, M.C. (June 15, E.D.)

Capt. Lee R. Dunbar, M.C., at the proper time after July 1, 1915, to Ludington, Mich., for duty at the camp for troops of the Regular Army to be held at that place from July 5 to Aug. 8, 1915, and then return to proper station. (June 17, War D.)

Leave one month, about Sept. 15, 1915, to Capt. Edward C. Register, M.C. (June 18, War D.)

So much of Par. 13, S.O. 124, May 28, 1915, War D., as relates to Capt. Francis X. Strong, M.C., is amended so as to relieve him from duty in the Philippines, about Nov. 15, and to proceed to the United States for further orders. (June 18, War D.)

Capt. Omar W. Pinkston and Harry G. Humphreys, M.C., will proceed on July 1, 1915, to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for temporary duty. (June 18, War D.)

First Lieut. Frederick C. A. Kellam, Jr., M.C., from sick in Department Hospital, Manila, to proper station. (May 3, P.D.)

Leave two months and fifteen days, June 16, to 1st Lieut. Stephen H. Smith, M.C., San Francisco. (June 7, Western D.)

Leave two months and fifteen days, about June 15, to 1st Lieut. Edward T. B. Weidner, M.C., Presidio of San Francisco. (June 9, Western D.)

Major Harry L. Gilchrist, M.C., will proceed at the proper time to Sparta, Wis., for duty as an observer in connection with the camp of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers, Militia, and Medical Reserve Corps officers, inactive list, and the joint camp of instruction for field hospital and ambulance companies, to be held at that place during the period July 7 to 15, 1915, and then return to his proper station. (June 22, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

So much of Par. 13, S.O. 124, May 28, 1915, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Henry C. Bierbower, M.R.C., from duty in the Philippine Department, about April 15, 1916, to the United States for further orders. (June 17, War D.)

First Lieut. Victor E. Putnam, M.R.C., to active duty June 24 at Fort Miley, Cal. (June 18, War D.)

First Lieut. Theodore S. Proxmire, M.R.C., to active duty July 2 to Fort Sheridan, Ill., until Sept. 30, 1915, when he will return to his home. (June 21, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. William E. Leighton, M.R.C., of his commission in that corps has been accepted, to take effect June 21, 1915. (June 21, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Farrar Cobb, M.R.C., of his commission in that corps has been accepted, to take effect June 21, 1915. (June 21, War D.)

First Lieut. Charles H. Halliday, M.R.C., from active duty in that corps, June 29, 1915. (June 22, War D.)

So much of Par. 41, S.O. 135, June 11, 1915, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Francis M. Wall, M.R.C., is revoked. (June 23, War D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Contract Surg. John N. Merrick is relieved from duty on the transport Logan, to his home for aumulment of contract. (June 18, War D.)

Leave two months and eighteen days to Contract Surg. John N. Merrick, upon his arrival at his home. (June 18, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Robert G. Kennedy, H.C., Fort McDowell, Cal., to Fort Riley, Kas., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Glen D. Gorton, H.C., who will be sent to Fort Leavenworth for duty. (June 19, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Thomas G. Williams, H.C., Fort McDowell, Cal., to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class William George, H.C., who will be sent to Douglas, Ariz., to report to C.O., 11th Infantry, to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Edward M. Pennypacker, H.C. Sergeant Pennypacker will be sent to Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class William D. Walter, H.C., who will be sent on the first available transport to Honolulu for duty. (June 19, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Rasmus P. Nelson, H.C., 917 Metropolitan Avenue, Leavenworth, Kas., on or before expiration of fur-

lough will be sent to Fort Scriven, Ga., for duty. (June 22, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Rush O. Day, H.C., East Springfield, Pa., on or before expiration of furlough will be sent to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty. (June 22, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Frank O. Nicodemus, H.C., Galveston, Texas, will be sent to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Robert S. Ferguson, H.C. Sergeant 1st Class Ferguson upon relief will be sent to Texas City, Texas, for duty in the 2d Division. (June 23, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Joseph H. Manning, H.C., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Columbia, Wash., and will repair to his home. (June 22, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Arthur E. Brown, H.C., now at Portland, Ore., having relinquished the unexpired portion of his furlough, will be sent to Fort Caswell, N.C., for duty. (June 22, War D.)

Sergt. Clarence K. Aikin, H.C., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., will be sent to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty. (June 22, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. D. C. KINGMAN, C.E.

Leave from July 11 to Aug. 15, 1915, to Lieut. Col. Henry Jervis, C.E. (June 22, War D.)

First Lieut. John R. D. Matheson, C.E., from assignment to the 3d Battalion of Engineers and from duty in Hawaiian Department, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed on first available transport sailing from Honolulu after Aug. 1 to the United States for further orders. (June 17, War D.)

Leave two months, about July 1, 1915, to Capt. Robert P. Howell, Jr., C.E. (June 19, War D.)

Capt. Douglas MacArthur, C.E., will report in person to Col. Henry C. Newcomer, O.E., president of the examining board at Washington Barracks, D.C., at such time as he may be required for examination for promotion. (June 22, War D.)

Par. 3, S.O. 137, June 14, 1915, War D., is amended to read that Major Wildurr Willing, C.E., in addition to his other duties, is detailed as inspector and for consultation or to superintend the construction or repair of any aid to navigation authorized by Congress in the Fifteenth Lighthouse District, to relieve Col. Curtis McD. Townsend, C.E. (June 23, War D.)

Leave one month to Major Arthur Williams, C.E. (June 23, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Capt. Charles G. Mettler, O.D., from duty in office of Chief of Ordnance, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at proper time to San Francisco and sail about July 6, 1915, to Hawaii for duty. (June 17, War D.)

Par. 14, S.O. 140, June 17, 1915, War D., relating to Capt. Charles G. Mettler, O.D., is revoked. (June 23, War D.)

Capt. Charles G. Mettler, O.D., from duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at proper time, via the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.; the Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N.J.; the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass.; the Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., and the Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N.Y., on business pertaining to the operations of the Ordnance Department, to San Francisco, Cal., and take the transport to sail from that place about Aug. 5, 1915, for Hawaii for duty. (June 23, War D.)

First Lieut. Claude B. Thummel, O.D., will proceed on July 1, 1915, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to Frankford Arsenal, Pa., for duty. (June 21, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Ordnance Department are ordered, to take effect July 1, 1915:

Capt. Morgan L. Brett from duty at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., to Washington, D.C., and report to Chief of Ordnance for duty in his office.

First Lieut. Francis H. Miles, Jr., from duty at the Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N.J., to Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., for duty.

First Lieut. Dwight K. Shurtliff from duty at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass., to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., for duty.

First Lieut. Burton O. Lewis from duty at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., to Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., for duty.

First Lieut. William A. Pendleton, Jr., from duty at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., to the Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y., for duty.

First Lieut. Julian S. Hatcher from duty at Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y., to Washington, D.C., and report to Chief of Ordnance for duty in his office.

First Lieut. Roland W. Pinger from duty at the Benicia Arsenal, Cal., to the Watertown Arsenal, Mass., for duty.

Second Lieut. Carl A. Waldmann, C.A.C., to the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., for duty.

Second Lieut. Harry R. Kutz, 22d Inf., to Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., for duty. (June 17, War D.)

Each of the following officers, detailed in the Ordnance Department, to take effect June 20, 1915, will proceed on July 1, 1915, to station specified after his name:

First Lieut. Earl McFarland, C.A.C., to Washington, D.C., take station and report to Chief of Ordnance for duty in his office.

First Lieut. Charles T. Harris, Jr., C.A.C., to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., for duty.

First Lieut. Harry K. Rutherford, C.A.C., to the Frankford Arsenal, Pa., for duty.

First Lieut. James H. Burns, 4th Field Art., to the Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N.J., for duty.

First Lieut. James L. Walsh, C.A.C., to Watertown Arsenal, Mass., for duty.

First Lieut. Fred H. Coleman, 4th Cav., to the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., for duty.

Second Lieut. Franz A. Doniat, 15th Inf., to the Watertown Arsenal, Mass., for duty.

Second Lieut. Henry C. Davis, Jr., C.A.C., to Benicia Arsenal, Cal., for duty.

Second Lieut. Robert E. Kimball, C.A.C., to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., for duty.

First Lieut. Earl J. W. Ragsdale is relieved duty at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., to Washington, D.C., and report to Chief of Ordnance for duty in his office.

First Lieut. Wallace L. Clay from duty at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass., to the Frankford Arsenal, Pa., for duty.

First Lieut. Robert N. Bodine from duty at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass., to the New York Arsenal, Governors Island, N.Y., for duty.

First Lieut. Kenneth B. Harmon from duty at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., to the Augusta Arsenal, Ga., for duty. (June 17, War D.)

So much of Par. 15, S.O. 140, June 17, 1915, War D., as relieves 1st Lieut. Kenneth B. Harmon, O.D., from duty at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., July 1, 1915, is so amended as to relieve him July 20, 1915, and to direct him then to proceed to Augusta Arsenal as required by said order. (June 22, War D.)

Sergt. of Ord. August Pries is placed upon the retired list at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., and will repair to his home. (June 19, War D.)

First Lieut. Harry T. Pillans, O.D. (first lieutenant, C.A.C.), is relieved from detail in that department, July 1, 1915, and will proceed on that date to Fort Moultrie, S.C., for assignment to company. (June 23, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. James A. Lynch, Fort Worden, Wash., to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to relieve Ord. Sergt. John J. Piorkoski, who will be sent to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty. (June 23, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Leave twenty-five days to Major Edgar Russel, S.C. (June 16, War D.)

The following officers are detailed in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, on the date specified after his name, and is rated as a junior military aviator, with the rank of first lieutenant: Second Lieuts. Redondo B. Sutton, C.A.C., June 16, 1915; Walter G. Kilner, Inf., June 17, 1915, and Shepler W. Fitz Gerald, C.A.C., June 18, 1915. (June 16, War D.)

Master Signal Elec. Joseph T. Bauer is placed upon the retired list at Sitka, Alaska, and will repair to his home. (June 21, War D.)

First Class Sergt. John A. Gustafson, Sergts. John W. Cusick and John R. Flannery, S.C., Fort Word, N.Y., to Manila on transport to leave July 5, 1915, for duty. (June 16, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Marion L. Potter, S.C., Fort Leavenworth, will be sent to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty. (June 21, War D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, about June 20, 1915,

First Class Sergt. William B. Page, S.C., Alaska, will be sent, via San Francisco, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (June 21, War D.)

First Class Sergt. John M. Wattles, S.C., Fort Ward, Wash., will be sent, via San Francisco, Cal., to Brownsville, Texas, for duty. (June 21, War D.)

Sergt. William S. Spicer, S.C., having arrived on the transport Sherman, will be sent to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty with Field Company L, Signal Corps. (May 6, P.D.)

Sergt. Magloire J. Albert, S.C., the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, will be sent to Brownsville, Texas, for duty. (June 21, War D.)

The following promotions in the Signal Corps, U.S. Army, are announced: To be first class sergeant: Sergt. William F. McDermak, to date May 21, 1915. To be sergeants: Corps. William S. Lambert and Alfred E. Nielsen, to date May 1, 1915; Henry F. Schultz, to date June 6, 1915, and Ellis R. Montgomery, to date June 16, 1915. (June 16, C.S.O.)

First Class Sergt. Albert Jeffries, S.C., The Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, to Manila on transport to leave Sept. 6, 1915, for duty. (June 23, War D.)

Master Signal Electrician Bert E. Grabo, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Manila on the transport to leave Sept. 6, 1915, for duty with Field Company L, Signal Corps. (June 23, War D.)

Master Signal Electrician Charles W. Chadbourne

and to terminate not later than Aug. 5, when he will comply with War Department orders, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert E. Vose, C.A.C. (June 17, E.D.)

Leave one month, about July 1, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Allison B. Deans, jr., C.A.C. (June 23, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his relief from his present duties, is granted 1st Lieut. Fordyce L. Perego, C.A.C. (June 23, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. Jacob E. Wyke, C.A.C., is extended to Oct. 1, 1915. (June 23, War D.)

First Lieut. William E. Shedd, C.A.C., Key West Barracks, Fla., to Charleston, S.C., to arrive July 10 and report in person to Brig. Gen. Frederick S. Strong for appointment and duty as aide-de-camp on his staff. (June 23, E.D.)

Second Lieut. John T. H. O'Rear, C.A.C., in addition to other duties is detailed as constructing Q.M. at Fort Crockett, Texas, for the purpose of carrying out the project at that post of extensive repairs to roads, via 1st Lieut. John B. Maynard, C.A.C., relieved. (June 22, War D.)

Second Lieut. Charles A. Schimmenig, C.A.C., detailed in the Ordnance Department, July 1, 1915, and will proceed on that date to the Rock Island Arsenal for duty. (June 17, War D.)

Second Lieut. Edwin B. Spiller, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 163d Company, C.A.C., about Aug. 1, 1915, is placed on the unassigned list, and will proceed to Fort Adams, R.I., for duty with mine planter General Royal T. Frank. (June 21, War D.)

So much of Par. 3, S.O. 138, June 15, 1915, as relates to 2d Lieut. Albion R. Rockwood, C.A.C., is revoked. He will be relieved from assignment to the 73d Company, C.A.C., about Aug. 25, 1915, and then proceed to the Coast Defenses of Mobile, and will join that company. (June 21, War D.)

Second Lieut. Robert W. Clark, jr., C.A.C., from assignment to the 54th Company, C.A.C., about Aug. 25, to Coast Defenses of Oahu and join company. (June 21, War D.)

So much of Par. 2, S.O. 138, June 15, 1915, War D., as relates to 2d Lieut. Harold F. Nichols, C.A.C., is revoked. (June 22, War D.)

Second Lieut. Harold F. Nichols, C.A.C., relieved from assignment to the 159th Company, C.A.C., about Aug. 4, 1915, to United States on the transport to leave Honolulu about that date, and thence to West Point, N.Y., about Aug. 20, for duty. (June 22, War D.)

Sergt. Major (J.G.) John W. Page, C.A.C., Manila, will be sent about Oct. 5 to Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay for duty. (June 19, War D.)

Sergt. Major (J.G.) John A. Patterson, C.A.C., Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay, will be sent on the transport to leave Sept. 6 to the Coast Defenses of Manila Bay for duty. (June 19, War D.)

Sergt. Major (J.G.) Edward Cooper, C.A. School Detachment, Fort Monroe, Va., will be discharged by purchase. (June 19, War D.)

Master Electr. Ora C. Huston, C.A.C., from duty at New York, N.Y., to Manila on transport to leave Aug. 5 for duty. (June 19, War D.)

Electr. Sergt. 2d Class Frank J. Forbing, C.A.C. (appointed June 17, 1915, from private, 150th Company, C.A.C.), now at Fort Ward, Wash., to report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Puget Sound, for duty. (June 19, War D.)

Electr. Sergt. 2d Class Arthur J. Pumpers, C.A.C. (appointed June 17, 1915, from master gunner, C.A.C.), now at Fort Terry, N.Y., to report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound, for duty. (June 19, War D.)

Master Gunner Ballard E. Webb, C.A.C., Galveston, will be sent on the transport to leave Oct. 5, 1915, to the Coast Defenses of Oahu for duty. (June 19, War D.)

Master Gunner William G. Martin, C.A.C. (appointed June 17, 1915, from private, 113th Company, C.A.C.), now on duty as acting master gunner in the Coast Defenses of Portsmouth, will report to C.O. for temporary duty. (June 19, War D.)

Master Gunner John F. Steffey, C.A.C., Coast Defenses of Oahu, will be sent on or about Oct. 1 to Coast Defenses of Galveston for duty. (June 19, War D.)

INFANTRY.

3D INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. HIRST.

The name of 1st Lieut. Ursula M. Diller, 3d Inf., is placed upon the list of officers detached from their proper commands, Sept. 30, and the name of 1st Lieut. Louis A. Kunz, Inf., is removed therefrom, Sept. 29. Lieutenant Kunz is relieved from duty with the board of road commissioners for Alaska, Sept. 30, 1915. (June 17, War D.)

Leave two months, upon completion of target practice by his company, to 2d Lieut. Marion O. French, 3d Inf. (June 16, E.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Tenney Ross, 3d Inf., is extended one month. (June 22, War D.)

Par. 6, S.O. 97, these headquarters, June 14, 1915, directing the movement of the band and Company K, 3d Inf., from Madison Barracks, N.Y., to Ludington, Mich., is revoked. (June 23, E.D.)

The band, 3d Infantry, Madison Barracks, N.Y., and Company C, 3d Infantry, Fort Ontario, N.Y., will proceed on July 1, 1915, to Ludington, Mich., the two organizations joining at Oswego, N.Y. Upon arrival at Ludington they will establish a camp at that place for Regular troops for the purpose of giving instruction in and the demonstration of the principles of tactics and field maneuvers during the period July 5 to Aug. 15, 1915. (June 23, E.D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

Leave two months, about July 7, 1915, to Capt. Thomas M. Anderson, jr., 7th Inf. (June 9, 2d Div.)

Leave three months and twelve days to 1st Lieut. John C. Moore, 7th Inf. (June 9, 2d Div.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Sergt. Robert L. Bolding, Company A, 9th Inf., Laredo, Texas, is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Maine and will be sent to Bangor for duty with Machine-gun Company, 2d Infantry. (June 21, War D.)

Chief Mus. Otto Gaebel, band, 9th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Laredo, Texas, and will repair to his home. (June 17, War D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. PICKERING.

Leave one month and fourteen days, about July 1, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Bruce Wedgwood, 11th Inf. (June 21, War D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. J. KERNAN.

Lieut. Col. Benjamin C. Morse, 13th Inf., due to arrive on the transport Sherman May 5, 1915, to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty. (May 4, P.D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. F. TILLSON.

The following officers of the 15th Infantry, to arrive in this department on the transport Sherman about May 4, 1915, will proceed on the transport sailing from Manila about May 15, 1915, to Nagasaki, Japan, thence to Tientsin, China, for duty: Capt. Joseph F. Gohn, 1st Lieut. Henry M. Nelly and 1st Lieut. Edward S. Hayes. (April 30, P.D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. BUNDY.

COL. E. A. ROOT, ATTACHED.

First Lieut. Ralph W. Kingman, 16th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Tennessee, July 14. (June 17, War D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

First Lieut. John F. Clapham, 19th Inf., is detailed captain of the Infantry team in the National Matches for 1915. (June 19, War D.)

Par. 10, S.O. 120, May 24, 1915, War D., is so amended as to direct 1st Lieut. John F. Clapham, 19th Inf., to proceed on conclusion of the National Matches to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty at the School of Musketry. (June 19, War D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days to 2d Lieut. Leonard T. Gerow, 19th Inf. (June 10, 2d Div.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. HALE.

Sergt. John O'Brien, Co. B, 20th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at the camp at Fort Bliss, Texas, and will repair to his home. (June 21, War D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. S. YOUNG.

Leave one month and seven days, about June 8, to Major Wilson Chase, 21st Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (June 7, Western D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. PENROSE.

Capt. Bertram P. Johnson, 24th Inf., from sick in Department Hospital, Manila, to his proper station. (April 27, P.D.)

Sergt. Henry Higgins, Co. E, 24th Inf., is placed upon the

retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. (June 21, War D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

Capt. George Steunenberg, 25th Inf., from treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, on or after July 1, 1915, to join regiment. (June 19, War D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

Leave two months, about June 16, 1915, to apply for an extension of seventeen days, to 2d Lieut. Ora M. Baldinger, 26th Inf. (June 8, 2d Div.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. BARTH.

COL. W. H. CHATFIELD, ATTACHED.

Leave one month and twenty-five days, about July 10, 1915, to Capt. Claude S. Fries, 27th Inf. (June 10, 2d Div.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Manfred Lanza, 27th Inf., is extended two months. (June 15, 2d Div.)

Leave two months, upon relief from his present duties, to 1st Lieut. Luther Felker, 27th Inf. (June 18, War D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

Leave one month, about July 1, to Capt. Frank E. Bamford, 28th Inf. (June 9, 2d Div.)

Leave three months, about July 1, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Jerry Baxter, 28th Inf. (June 14, 2d Div.)

Leave two months, about July 1, to 2d Lieut. Lathrop B. Clapham, 28th Inf. (June 15, 2d Div.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. MALLORY.

Leave one month and ten days, about July 1, 1915, to Capt. Joseph W. Beacham, jr., 29th Inf. (June 21, E.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. McCOY.

Capt. E. Alexis Jeunet, 30th Inf., from treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, after July 1, 1915, to join his regiment. (June 19, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Leave two months, about July 1, 1915, to Major Edmund Wittemeyer, Inf., military attaché. (June 17, War D.)

Leave one month, about Aug. 1, 1915, to Capt. Walter T. Bates, Inf. (June 17, War D.)

Leave two months to Capt. Ernest E. Haskell, Inf., about July 21. (June 17, War D.)

First Lieut. William T. MacMillan, Inf., will proceed on July 1, 1915, to Washington and report in person to the president of the Army War College for temporary duty until Aug. 15, 1915, and then return to proper station. (June 17, War D.)

Leave three months, upon his relief from his present duties, to 1st Lieut. Benjamin F. McClellan, Inf. (June 18, War D.)

Capt. Collin H. Ball, Inf., will proceed on an inspection trip from Austin, Texas, via San Antonio, El Paso, Fort Worth, Waxahatchie, Temple, Taylor, Texas, and return to Austin, between July 4 and 15, 1915, and will en route inspect certain organizations of the Militia of Texas to determine their right to be classed as Organized Militia. (June 23, War D.)

Second Lieut. Ralph C. Holliday, Inf., from duty with Aviation Section, Signal Corps, is assigned to the 22d Infantry and will proceed on July 1 to join regiment. (June 23, War D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments of officers of the Infantry arm are ordered: Capt. Frederick S. L. Price to the 17th Infantry, Capt. James M. Love, jr., to the 12th Infantry; 2d Lieut. Edwin M. Watson to the 25th Infantry; 2d Lieut. Walter R. Weaver to the 22d Infantry. Each officer will upon his arrival in United States and upon the expiration of leave granted join company to which assigned. (April 27, P.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Leave, with permission to visit the United States, to Capt. Thomas Gordon, P.S., for two months, to leave the department about Aug. 15, 1915. (May 12, P.D.)

The following transfers of officers, Philippine Scouts, are ordered: Second Lieut. Max H. Carter from the 3d Battalion, unassigned, to the 9th Company; 2d Lieut. Lloyd B. Bennett from the 9th Company to the 3d Battalion, unassigned. (April 27, P.D.)

The following transfers of officers, Philippine Scouts, are ordered: Second Lieut. Albert Tucker from the 5th Battalion, unassigned, to the 18th Company; 2d Lieut. Seth H. Frear from the 17th Company to the 5th Battalion, unassigned. (May 1, P.D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are announced: First Lieut. Luther Felker from the Cavalry arm (unassigned) to the Infantry arm on May 18, 1915, with rank from Nov. 25, 1913.

First Lieut. Seth W. Scofield from the Infantry arm (1st Infantry) to the Cavalry arm on May 18, 1915, with rank from May 1, 1914.

Lieutenant Felker is assigned to the 27th Infantry. He will upon relief from present duties and upon the expiration of leave granted him join company to which assigned.

Lieutenant Scofield is assigned to the 4th Cavalry, June 20, 1915, and upon relief from present duties will join regiment to which assigned. (June 18, War D.)

RETIRING OFFICERS.

Major Letcher Hardeman, retired, with his consent is detailed for general recruiting service, after July 10, 1915, at Grand Rapids, Mich. (June 18, War D.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

Each of the following officers, at such time as his services can be spared at Fort Leavenworth, to Ludington, Mich., for the purpose of delivering a lecture at the camp for troops of the Regular Army to be held at that place from July 5 to Aug. 8, 1915: Capts. Leroy Eltinge, 15th Cav., and Hugh A. Drum, 23d Inf. (June 17, War D.)

A board of officers to consist of the Commanding General, Pacific Coast Artillery District; Major Robert R. Raymond, C.E., and Capt. Walter K. Wilson, C.A.C., is appointed to

AVIATION DUTY.

The following aviation students will report in person to 1st Lieut. Walter R. Taliaferro, aviation officer, S.C., president of the board of officers, appointed for examination to determine their qualification for rating as junior military aviators in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps: Second Lieuts. Ira A. Rader, 23d Inf., Harry Gantz, 23d Inf., Edgar S. Gorrell, 30th Inf., and Henry W. Harms, 9th Cav. (June 22, War D.)

meet at Fort MacArthur, Cal., on July 15, 1915, to consider the installation of a fire control and searchlight project for the guns and mortars to be installed at that place. (June 17, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber, S.C., and Capt. Richard C. Marshall, jr., Q.M.C., will proceed after July 1, 1915, to San Diego and San Francisco, Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Ore., for the purpose of investigating sites in the vicinity of those places with a view to the acquirement by the United States of land for the purpose of establishing an aviation school and training grounds for the Signal Corps. (June 21, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

Boards of officers of the Medical Corps as hereinafter constituted are appointed to meet on July 12 at the places designated for the purpose of conducting the preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army:

Fort Robinson, Neb., Capt. Robert M. Culler.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., Major Arthur W. Morse.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Capt. Robert L. Carswell.

Fort Riley, Kas., Major William R. Eastman.

Washington, D.C., Lieut. Col. Champe C. McCulloch, jr., and Major Carroll D. Buck.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Major James M. Kennedy, Capt. Charles E. Freeman and Capt. William A. Wickline.

Fort Lawton, Wash., Major George H. Crabtree.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Col. Jefferson R. Kean, Major Charles C. Billingslea and Capt. Charles F. Craig.

Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Major Roger Brooke, Capt. Henry J. Nichols and Capt. Eugene G. Northington.

Fort Logan, Colo., Capt. John B. H. Waring and Capt. Leonard S. Hughes.

Chicago, Ill., Capt. Will L. Pyles.

Fort Howard, Md., Capt. Alexander Murray.

Fort Porter, N.Y., Major Raymond F. Metcalfe.

Fort Monroe, Va., Lieut. Col. Alexander N. Stark, Major William L. Little and Capt. William M. Smart.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Major Peter C. Field, Capt. Herbert C. Gibner and Capt. Charles T. King.

Fort McIntosh, Texas, Capt. Hiram A. Phillips.

Fort Jay, N.Y., Capt. George H. Scott and Capt. Charles W. Haverkampf.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Major Henry H. Rutherford, Capt. Craig R. Snyder and Capt. Harry R. Beery.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Major Basil H. Dutcher.

Ancon, Canal Zone, Lieut. Col. Henry D. Snyder, Capt. Lauren S. Eckels and 1st Lieut. George F. Lull. (June 22, War D.)

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Five honor graduates of the Army School of the Line and ten distinguished graduates have been designated by the Academic Board at the Fort Leavenworth schools to take courses in the Army Staff College. Likewise the honor graduate and distinguished graduate of the Army Field Engineer School. The officers will remain at Fort Leavenworth until Sept. 1, when the Staff College opens, although some of them may be assigned to duty with the Militia during that period. The names of the honor graduates and distinguished graduates are given on page 1358.

Secretary Daniels on June 18 signed an order which marks a new era in accounting for the cost of navy yard work. The new system, devised by Paymr. D. V. Chadwick and Naval Constr. W. B. Ferguson, working under the supervision of the Director of Navy Yards, so revises and simplifies the present practice as to reduce the clerical work, while at the same time affording responsible executives cost figures which are far more dependable than anything hitherto furnished. A "Manual for Accounting Officers" forms part of the new order, giving a complete description of how accounts are to be handled and charges made. A "Manual for Supervisors" is also furnished, to be carried by every person entitled to make

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charges against any expense accounts. This manual gives an explanation of the accounting system and the objects it expects to attain. An inventory has been made of the value of all property at navy yards, and this will hereafter be kept up to date. Based on this inventory and appraisal the newly prescribed system contemplates the eventual introduction of the "production factor" plan employed by commercial establishments, and is aimed to accurately determine the cost of work.

The War Department has issued combined Infantry and Cavalry Drill Regulations for the automatic machine rifle, caliber .30, model of 1909. These regulations were prepared by a board of officers appointed by Par. 14, S.O. 120, War Dept., 1914, and are for the government of the Regular Army and the Militia of the United States. The regulations are the same size as those of the other drill regulations and have sixty-four pages. Aside from the drill instructions there are regulations for ceremonies and the tactical employment of machine guns. A number of plates showing different formation are given in the regulations. The War Department has also issued provisional drill regulations for the Field Artillery (4.7-inch guns). Battery, battalion and regimental commanders whose commands include 4.7-inch gun material will submit to The Adjutant General of the Army any suggestions relative to these Provisional Drill Regulations which they think will add to their value. The provisional regulations embody 111 pages.

Capt. Edward W. Eberle, U.S.N., commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, is being mentioned frequently in connection with prospective vacancy at the head of the Bureau of Navigation. If Captain Eberle is appointed Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Capt. A. L. Willard, U.S.N., now captain of the yard, will be made commandant of the Washington Yard. Captain Eberle attracted the attention of the Secretary of the Navy by the ability he displayed in handling the San Domingo situation and distinguished himself in developing the smoke screen tactics of the torpedo-boat destroyer flotilla when he was in command of it.

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WILL THIS WAR END MILITARY SYSTEMS?

In a few days now the war will have continued within one month of a full year. It has lasted long enough to convince any sober-minded man that the end of it will not see the abolition of armaments or a general holiday in military preparations. On the contrary, everything points to the continuance of the military systems as they existed before the war, but strengthened and expanded in accordance with the lessons learned from the conflict now raging. Even if the Allies should win they could not fail to have such a respect for the military power of the Teutonic combination as to justify themselves in erecting safeguards of military effectiveness against a future expression of it. Germany has unquestionably taught Europe a lesson. Whether beaten or not, it is safe to say it will be many years before any one nation or any group of nations will venture to attack that country. Her power as a fighting nation has been demonstrated beyond all possibility of cavil or challenge even by her worst enemies.

Even if the Allies should "crush Germany," which does not seem to be in the cards at present, the soldiers of the German and Austrian Empires would still exist. It is inconceivable that a victory of the Allies would result either in the wholesale death, imprisonment or banishment of all the soldiers of the two Kaisers. There are several millions of them now. There would probably be several millions of them after peace was declared. These soldiers would go back to their homes, we are told, but in the same breath we are assured that the Allies would see to it that the military power of Germany would be crushed forever. But the military power of Germany lies not in her guns and her munitions of war, but in the spirit of her people. How would the Allies go about it to crush that spirit? Imagine the worst to happen, that Germany would be partitioned. That would not kill the fighting spirit of the Germans. Even under some other flag they would still be in existence. The whole of Germany could not be wiped out. Some part of it would remain. Neither could Austria-Hungary be completely wiped out. If any part of either of these empires was left intact that part would be a point around which could rally the Germans and Austrians of the future. The millions of fighting Teutons and Hungarians who have displayed such high military qualities in this war would not wait long for the opportunity to strike and reassert their independence. It is not thinkable that the men who are standing off so large a part of Europe now in a fashion that cannot fail to excite the admiration of the world would sit idly by after the Fatherland was dismembered and not seize the first chance to restore it to its place among the nations of the world.

The only way to keep these Empires disestablished, then, would be by military power. The conquered countries would have to be policed by large armies from the victorious countries. These large armies would have to be sustained at their highest level of efficiency. To keep them properly maintained would require, not a letting down of the military training of the home countries counted among the Allies, but rather a stiffening of the very militarism which so many are proclaiming the Allies are in this war to abolish. After the Franco-Prussian war the Germans were, despite their crushing victory and their exacting of a tremendous war indemnity, not the less compelled to keep up their military preparedness. With the withdrawal of the last German troops from France on the payment of the final franc of the indemnity there arose the cry, "Revanche," which has been the inspiration of so much French political thought since the melancholy days of 1870-71. The very decisiveness of Germany's victory over France only made more intense the desire for revenge. The completeness of her desired retaliation was measured by the completeness of her enemy's triumph. That seems to be a law of human nature. The compensation must meet the disgrace. Germany knew that. She knew that France was only waiting, and she had to continue to be prepared. We are not criticising France for that feeling in any way or form. We do not seek to pass judgment upon her national ambitions. We are merely citing her case to show what must of necessity face the Allies should they prove victorious.

If Germany had to be on her guard continually against her hereditary foe across the Rhine, that had not displayed altogether the finest of military ability in the war of 1870, then how much more will the Allies have to defend themselves in the years to come against the defeated Teutons, if they are defeated, with their demonstrated, thoroughly proved capacity for fighting? This defense to be effective must take the shape of armies, if not of navies. They must be good armies, too, for the Allies know well that when the trained German

soldiers start to move business begins at once. It is all very well for one of the recently published books to have a supposititious British officer hero write to his sweetheart at home that "this is a war on war, a war which, if we win it, means an England free forever of the conscript, perhaps every country in Europe free of him," but this officer should have known that the men firing the great guns which boomed as he wrote could be kept down only by the force of arms and that two nations that can hold the best part of Europe at bay for nearly a year cannot be prevented from maintaining their own armies if they want them, unless by having other armies in their territory to keep them from having those armies.

It is too early for even the keenest of military prophets to say what the end of this war will be, with which side will go the final victory, but this we do know, that out of this war will not come an ending of military establishments through the crushing triumph of one side or the other and that if the victors seek to enforce such a change upon the defeated it will take a huge military force to effect the enforcement. This is the one sure thing made plain by this war. Of this there can be no disputing by those who read aright the history of the ages. Napoleon thought to check forever the military power of Prussia by placing a limit to her standing army, but by a clever adaptation of her training facilities to the mandates of the Corsican she was able to face him a few years after at Leipsic with so large and well trained a force that his doom was sealed. The despised Prussia of a few years before, upon whose neck he had placed the heel of the conqueror, had risen by the sheer force of military training to take her place among the great Powers of the earth.

FEDERALIZATION OF ORGANIZED MILITIA.

As a part of the new military policy of the United States a number of plans for the federalization of the Organized Militia have been proposed in the study that is being conducted at the Army War College under the direction of the Secretary of War. No definite proposition has been agreed to, but there is not much doubt that a recommendation will come from the War Department for legislation which will place the Organized Militia more directly, if not entirely, under the control of the Federal Government. This proposition carries with it pay for the Militia as provided for in the Chamberlain Militia Pay bill.

In its study the War College has been consulting many officers of the National Guard. One of the most surprising developments of this quiet investigation is the discovery of a strong sentiment among National Guard officers for the federalization of the Militia. Recently a number of prominent National Guard officers, chief among whom is Lieut. Col. Charles G. Davis, of the Illinois National Guard, have declared in favor of organizing the National Guard as an Army Reserve. Colonel Davis believes that the force now represented by the Militia should be organized, not under the powers of Congress relating to Militia, but under the powers of Congress "to provide for the common defense," "to raise and support armies," and "to make rules for the government and regulations of land and naval forces," to the end that an Army Reserve may be organized as a part of the Regular Army. Colonel Davis said: "The much discussed and hoped for 'pay bill' would doubtless do much to raise the efficiency of the Organized Militia, but there would yet be wanting that greatest essential of all organizations, military or commercial, and that absolute requirement for military success, centralized authority. Constitutional limitations so circumscribe and restrict Federal authority over Organized Militia that even with Federal pay and the resultant, though indirect, greater measure of Federal control, the Organized Militia must continue to be administered as state forces."

The scheme proposed by Colonel Davis and other Militia officers, which is receiving the most serious consideration at the War College, will virtually amount to a taking over of the existing Militia by the Federal Government. It is urged that the Militia could thus be made a nucleus around which a Federal Reserve Army could be organized. Even if the Federal Government should take over the Organized Militia this would not prevent the states from maintaining a Militia. But it would be strictly a state force, and in no way under the control of the War Department. It could be a state police, or a military organization to supplement the local police in the event of a serious disturbance. It could be organized and trained for riot duty, and when men enlisted in it they would understand the character of duty that they would be called upon to discharge. The existing Organized Militia would then become really a part of the Regular Army and all of its officers would be appointed by the President. It would still be known, as suggested by Colonel Davis, as the local Federal troops or reserves and be designated as the "1st Illinois Infantry, U.S.A.," or the "1st New York Cavalry, U.S.A." Of course, it would be maintained and equipped by the Federal Government and would have the same regulations as the Regular Army, excepting that it could not be called out unless war was imminent or had been declared.

Instead of selecting members of this year's Military Academy class for the Corps of Engineers from the head of the list, it is possible that the assignment may be made according to the standing of the cadets in studies which qualify them especially for the corps. For a number of years this change has been suggested, but the proposition was never brought up formally before the War

Department. This question and the decision as to how many cadets are to be assigned to the Corps of Engineers may delay the assignment of the class to the corps and the different arms of the Service until after the first of July. There are now about thirty-five vacancies in the Engineer Corps, and at least fifteen members of the class will be assigned to it. Fifteen vacancies in the corps were filled from last year's class, and it is possible that more will be filled this year.

FAILURE OF NAVAL RESERVE ACT.

The new Naval Reserve act is not proving to be the success that its advocates anticipated when it was passed at the last session of Congress. It is understood that not over one hundred reservists have been secured for the Navy, although the inducements offered to former enlisted men of the Navy appeared to be sufficient. It is too early to pass final judgment upon the law, but unless the reservists are secured at a more rapid rate than they have been during the few months that the law has been in effect some other means must be employed in securing a reserve force for the Navy.

The workings of the Naval Reserve act may have an important bearing on the policy of Congress in legislating for the Army. None of the schemes proposed for an Army Reserve is much more attractive from the standpoint of the enlisted man than the Naval Reserve act. Both in and out of the Services there is a growing sentiment that a reserve force for the Army and the Navy cannot be secured by the volunteer system. The Swiss military system, which appears to have so many supporters, is not based on the volunteer system. Switzerland maintains its powerful army by enforcing equality in military service. Like Germany and France, Switzerland places military training and service on the same basis as taxes. It begins while boys are in school and includes a short term of field training each summer for a number of years. It is so arranged as not to interfere with a young man's education or life work. The system seems particularly adapted to the United States, but it is based upon uniform military service. With it at a comparatively small expense Switzerland is able to secure itself against attack even with all Europe at war. There is no doubt that Switzerland will be able to maintain its independence as long as its present military system is continued. Switzerland's army does not burden its people, as the military training of the young men increases their efficiency in every walk of life. The money expended on giving its citizens military training is as good an investment as its educational system. In fact, it is part of the educational system of the country. This country must adopt some system of compulsory military training to secure an adequate force of trained citizen soldiers.

In setting forth the advantage of the reserve system Rear Admiral Victor Blue in a circular letter to former enlisted men of the Navy says: "Calling them into active service on board ship for drills and exercises is optional with the Department. When so called they will receive travel and subsistence and full pay of their ratings. It is the intention, in this regard, to ascertain and suit the convenience of the men as far as practicable as to the time of such active service, as is done in the case of the Naval Militia. Due consideration will be given to the occupation of the man and its requirement of his services."

After summarizing the requirements of the bill the circular says: "After a careful consideration of this matter act promptly. Go to a receiving ship or a recruiting station and re-enlist in the Navy or enlist in the Reserve. At any rate, fill out the enclosed card and mail to the bureau in order that a place may be saved for you in the quota allowed by law. If you know the whereabouts of other ex-Service men the bureau would thank you to communicate with them on this subject or send their addresses."

Various changes in the stations of regiments are proposed, but owing to the deficit in the appropriation for transportation the War Department hesitates to make them, aside from the necessity for maintaining the strength of our forces on the Mexican border. If the orders of June 2, now under suspension, are carried out, it is proposed that the 7th and 8th Cavalry, now under suspended orders to return from the Philippines, should be sent to Northern posts; the 11th and the remainder of the 12th Cavalry taking the places to which the 7th and 8th were to be assigned on the border or their relief by the 9th and 15th Cavalry as originally ordered. Several hundred orders for changes of station by officers have been suspended until after July 1, and the Secretary does not wish to load the appropriation for the next fiscal year with the extraordinary expenses of the present year. Each session Congress starts in to make an economy record by reducing the necessary appropriations below the amount required. This looks splendid in the papers when it is compared with the previous year's appropriation. The necessary money is invariably provided for in the deficiency bill, as it would be in the event that the Secretary of War authorized the movement of troops so as to carry out his original program without reducing the strength of the troops on the Mexican frontier. It would only be necessary to bring home from the Philippines such of the officers and men in the different organizations as have served out their full tour of foreign service. This would reduce the number of officers and men that would be sent to the Islands at present and the expenses of the change would not be as large as it would

appear by the order. It would not require the moving of three full regiments to the Philippines and return of the organizations at their full strength, but it is thought best not to interfere with regimental organizations.

The plan of the General Staff for the reorganization of the Army has not, so far as we can learn, yet been sent to the general officers of the Army for comment. We learn that one plan that had been under consideration by the War College provides for an increase of thirty-eight regiments of Infantry and ten of Cavalry. We have not learned what increase in Field Artillery is provided for in this plan, and are not advised as to whether this recommendation received the approval of the General Staff. The strength of the Reserve Army to be provided for by Congress will no doubt have its effect in determining the strength of the Regular Army. Is it not high time that the War College made its report? Delays are dangerous, and it is to be hoped that we shall not have in this case an illustration of the maxim that "Councils of war never fight." Prompt and decisive action is what we need. The various organizations formed for promoting the national defense are waiting anxiously to know the plans of the War Department, as they propose to do what they can to secure for them the support of Congress. It is understood that the Army War College has about decided to recommend that the Army be increased to seven divisions. The strength of divisions shown in the tables of organization would roughly make the Army's strength 150,000. One division would be stationed on the Panama Canal, one in Hawaii and one in the Philippines, and four divisions in the United States.

If Congress enacts any legislation creating a Reserve Army or any military system like that of Switzerland the Army posts question will solve itself. Not only will all the existing posts be needed, but it is altogether probable that it will be necessary to establish new ones. As a matter of economy it will be necessary to have widely distributed posts or military reservations for the training of a reserve army. Not only for the convenience of the reserves, but to reduce transportation costs to a minimum, there should be Army posts at convenient points for mobilization. Of course, the number of posts required will depend upon the character of the Reserve Army that is created by Congress. As a general principle there should be a large post or a training station for every division of the Reserve Army. Roughly speaking, this would make a post the headquarters of 20,000 troops. As a training force there should be at least one regiment of Regulars stationed at one of these posts or maneuvering points for the Reserve Army. The number of posts in any state or section of the country would naturally depend upon the density of population and the strength of the Reserve Army. Eventually there would be more posts in the Eastern states and around the larger cities. This might result in the reoccupation of some of the abandoned Army posts which are located near the larger cities.

Protests against the active reserve list provided for in the Navy Department's Personnel bill are coming in. The more experienced officers study the proposition the more they are convinced that the active reserve list will prove a disappointment to its advocates. It will be impossible to keep all of the active reserve officers on shore stations, as there is already a shortage of officers for the fleet. Some of them must serve on the fleet, and afloat, it is insisted, they will prove to be a disorganizing element, shutting the door of advancement or promotion to men in any walk of life and tending to destroy their usefulness. Depriving officers of the prospect of promotion is not as promotive of ambition as is the prospect of exercising a higher command. It is urged that it would be far better to retire officers at once than to give them half retirement such as is provided for in the active reserve list. Officers on the retired list will be available for service in the event of war as those on the reserve. It will be better to use more retired officers for active duty than to create a new list which will be productive of dissatisfaction, and thus in the long run reduce the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy.

A study of the requirements of the fleet next year develops the fact that the Naval Academy is not keeping pace with even a two-battleship building program. The ships authorized by the last session of Congress will require 175 line officers. From this number there should be a reduction of about twenty-five officers for the ships in reserve to be stricken from the Navy list. This reduces the requirements of the fleet to about 150, or just about the size of this year's class at Annapolis. As there will be a loss from retirements, resignations and deaths, it is apparent that this will not be sufficient to provide officers for the new ships authorized. If Congress should respond to the demands of the country and authorize a larger building program it would be absolutely necessary to increase the number of appointments to Annapolis. The midshipmen who will go into the Academy next year will scarcely be graduated in time to go on the ships that are expected to be provided by the next session of Congress.

The Secretary of the Navy has approved the change in the Naval Regulations recommended by Paymaster General Samuel McGowan for the transferring of the deserters' accounts from the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts to the Washington Navy Yard.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The week has witnessed military developments of great present and potential importance. Austro-German armies have swept through Galicia, taking one after the other Russian position, and these have become stepping stones in the triumphal march of the Teutons. There remains no question as to the victory, and the military student is now interested chiefly to estimate the ultimate result upon the conflict in the East. The tactical dispositions of the victors have not only aimed at the capture of Lemberg and its defenses, but have sought to so cut off or embarrass the retreat as to compel the Russians to abandon large quantities of ordnance, the loss of which would greatly retard any resumption of the offensive by new Russian armies. While it is still too early to speak of ultimate results, it even now appears probable that the western allies must fight on for a long time without much hope of practical help from their big eastern brother, who will need many months for recuperation.

French troops have maintained the offensive in all the sectors where fighting has been in progress for several weeks, and in addition have developed powerful attacks at many new points, particularly in Alsace and Lorraine. Although these attacks have nowhere succeeded in breaking through the general line of German positions, they have made important progress throughout. Almost everywhere the enemy has been kept on the defensive and German troops have been finally forced out of several powerfully fortified positions to which they had clung with the utmost stubbornness for weeks. If French men and French munitions can maintain this fearful effort a little longer it is evident that the invaders will be compelled to fall back and greatly shorten their lines unless they have powerful reinforcements available to stem the tide of French valor. While the progress measured on the map remains discouragingly small, it nevertheless continues, and is gradually reaching positions of such strategic value that great results are almost within reach.

All reports from the battlefields reiterate the one great lesson of the war. Before an infantry advance the enemy's lines must be churned for many hours by a rain of explosive shells sufficient to flatten all earthworks and destroy all wire entanglements. After a victorious advance the infantry must be protected by a powerful artillery fire if the inevitable counter-attacks are to be repelled. Lloyd George, the British Minister of Munitions, says the Germans are also greatly superior to the British in their aeroplane equipments—not in quality, but in number.

The French stores of munitions, which are said to have been perilously low when the battle of the Marne was fought, have been brought up to a condition where it is possible for their batteries to expend 300,000 shells within twenty-four hours on a single sector of the battle front, as was done recently near Souchez. Mr. George bluntly charges the labor unions in England with having driven out workmen at the arsenals who were doing "too much work." Evidently the government feels incapable of exerting anything stronger than moral persuasion in the effort to rouse the laboring classes to real efforts. The Minister of Munitions is pointing out that Germany is a formidable enemy not only because of the fighting qualities of her armies, but also and largely because of the unanimous patriotic willingness of the people as a whole to make every sacrifice and put forth every effort to help. The men and women of France are toiling in the arsenals to the limit of human endurance, and doing it gladly. Only in England is there reluctance on the part of the "stay at homes" to do their full duty toward the men who are laying down their lives on the fields of Flanders. Recent reports say there are only 800,000 English troops in France, whereas there are over two millions in England, many of them awaiting equipment. A voice from the front was heard this week in the House of Commons, when Capt. the Hon. F. E. Guest, of General French's staff, announced that he was in England on a seventy-two-hour leave to tell the House of the peril confronting the nation. He said the nation still fails to grasp the meaning, size and significance of the war, and referring to the enormous difficulties under which the Allies are laboring he asked: "Where would they have been but for the indescribable gallantry of the French troops in the past six weeks?"

Some of the discontent in England has found expression in published criticisms of the great inferiority of the British War Office as compared with the German in the matter of scientific novelties for waging war. Trench methods, explosives, gas, air fighting, submarines, improved torpedoes are all mentioned as elements in which England is at best trying to imitate the foe.

Late advices say the new war loan of \$1,250,000,000 is to be issued at par bearing four and a half per cent. interest, and the Commons has given consent to the increase of this vast loan to a maximum of \$5,000,000,000 as additional funds may be required. Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, states that the total realized deficit between revenue and expenditure up to June 12 amounted to \$2,590,000,000.

In France, where the government is strengthened by the practically unanimous sentiment of the whole people, there nevertheless crops up occasional evidence of uneasiness. Gustave Hervé's paper, *La Guerre Sociale*, has been suppressed for voicing the impression that the campaign has not been going well. The frightful losses and the small gains since the battle of the Marne led him to suggest that if the difficulty is that France's allies are not yet ready for efficient help it will be better to arrest the unprofitable and deadly efforts to carry forward an offensive campaign alone. Better to hold the present lines with a minimum of losses and wait until the Allies are ready to do their share. Lacking casualty returns from other belligerents, we turn again to a study of recent British returns, which may afford some sort of basis for guessing at the losses of the others.

Recent reports of conditions in Germany emphasize the sufficiency of foods and other commodities. Even ammunition is said to be sufficient for unstinted use for the next few months, although shortage of camphor and saltpetre needed in the manufacture of high explosives will be a serious handicap later. Word comes from the Krupp works at Essen that the number of workers has been increased from 70,000 to 115,000, and work is being concentrated on the production of long range artillery. Fumigating and disinfecting plants are being erected at each of the five main railway entrances into Germany at a cost of \$2,500,000. Each of these plants is capable of caring for 12,000 men and their personal belongings every twenty-four hours. Thus Germany plans to avert one of the curses of war which has fallen so heavily upon Servia.

Austria's much threatened southern frontier is likely to rest undisturbed so far as the Servian sector is concerned. Recently returned American medical men report Servia utterly prostrated by the war.

Commenting upon the success of the Austrian armies

which have co-operated with the Germans in the victorious Galician campaign, observers are giving great credit to the heavy guns which Austria has been turning out from the works of Skoda at Widkowitz. The immobility of heavy guns has been overcome, and the great 42 cm. mortars, whose muzzles reach to the top of tall pine trees, are rigged up for action in forty-eight hours. If the position is discovered by enemy aeroplanes these giant guns can be shifted overnight by the specially constructed trains designed to transport both gun and gear.

Russia is reported to be receiving large shipments of munitions from Japan over the trans-Siberian road. This help was withheld until the settlement of the dispute with China made it certain that Japan would not require these stores for her own armies.

THE WESTERN THEATER OF WAR.

There has been a tremendous increase in the French offensive along almost the entire battle line from the Arras-Lens sector, through the region north of the Aisne and in the Argonne, all the way into the Vosges. While the Belgians and British have been occupied, the great bulk of the work has again fallen to the French, whose soldiers have flung their lives away in constantly maintained attacks upon many of the strongest German positions.

Near the north end of the line Belgian troops captured a German trench three miles southeast of Nieuport at St. Georges, on the west of the Yser. Dunkirk has been again bombarded by a piece of long range artillery, which sent fourteen shells into the town one night, followed by fifteen the next morning, resulting in the death of a number of civilians. The Germans repulsed attacks upon their lines northwest of Dixmude.

North of Hooge, on the east front of Ypres, the British captured first line trenches on a front of 200 yards. They reached second line trenches here, but were forced out by strong counter-attacks. British troops were also engaged east of Festubert, close to the highway running north from La Bassée. French attacks penetrated German entrenchments east of Angres, south of Souchez and north of Ecurie, all on the battlefield between Arras and Lens. This attack is part of the long sustained effort to cut the railway to Lens, which is of supreme importance to the German communications in this sector. The places named are three to four miles west of this railway. North of the Lorette hills French fire compelled the Germans to abandon one of their trenches. In this neighborhood both sides have captured some hundreds of prisoners, and about Souchez the dead lie so thick that the stench is well nigh unbearable. The constant fighting day and night for weeks has afforded no opportunity to bury the slain. The greatest success achieved by the French is the capture of the Labyrinth, an elaborately fortified position north of Ecurie. The importance of this position is indicated both by the extraordinary care with which the Germans constructed its defenses and the determination of the French to take it at any cost. The British staff map locates the Labyrinth on a hill which is crossed by two roads, one the main highway from Arras to Lens and the other a country road crossing at right angles from Thelus to Neuville. The railway to Lens is less than two miles east of the Labyrinth, but according to the contours of the map in question is not visible. French attacks began here May 9, but by the end of the month had failed to progress. Then the order was given to take the place inch by inch, and from May 30 for the next three weeks there was no pause in the work of rifle, bayonet and hand grenade. The Germans lost an entire regiment—1,000 prisoners and the rest killed. A Bavarian regiment also was decimated. The French losses were 2,000.

South of Noyon, at the Quenneviers farm, German attacks have failed before rifle and artillery fire. In the Argonne after a storm of asphyxiating shells the German infantry won a number of positions on the road from Vienne le Chateau north to Binardville, which is on the western edge of the Bois de la Grurie, eight miles north of Ste. Menehould. In the Meuse hills, west of Les Eperges, French attacks failed, although trenches east of the high road were occupied for a time. In Lorraine French troops have advanced several hundred yards on a front of 1,500 yards near Reillon. In Alsace a French force has made an important advance on both banks of the Fecht, capturing Metzeral, twelve miles west of the city of Colmar. French artillery has shelled heavily the town of Munster, between Metzeral and Colmar.

THE EASTERN THEATER OF WAR.

The campaign in Courland has made little progress, and in the neighborhood of Shavli, the immediate German objective, the Russian cavalry has harassed some of the invader's lines of communication, particularly on the road between Telschi and Luknitski, where they destroyed an important convoy.

In a desperate infantry engagement the Russians held their own on the banks of the Ringowa, but the scene of this battle shows how close the Germans are to Shavli, for the battle was not more than ten kilometers to the northwest. The operations in this sector appear to be conducted by a number of small converging German detachments.

In Poland there has been some fighting on both banks of the Pilica, but between this river and the Niemen, including the Warsaw sector, there are no important developments. In Galicia the German campaign has accomplished what would seem to be a complete and, for the time being, a conclusive victory. One after the other all of the Russian defensive positions were carried west, south and north of the capital, some of them without very serious fighting. The Austro-Germans took Grodok, where the English military experts had expected to see a powerful defense. The German army sweeping along south of the Russian frontier took Rawa Ruska, thus shutting off the railway out of Lemberg to the northwest. The importance of this position was pointed out in this column weeks ago, when we called attention to its strong strategic value in a campaign against Lemberg. Had the Russians held on better to their fortified lines further south General von Mackensen would undoubtedly have completed an encircling movement from Rawa Ruska that would have caused the capture of most of the Russian ordnance at least. The precipitate retreat may have succeeded in evading this menace by getting most of the men and the matériel over the frontier toward the northeast of Brody.

The first reports after the capture of Lemberg speak of 60,000 prisoners and nine cannon taken since June 12, which would indicate that most of the Russian artillery has either been saved or at any rate is still in Russian hands. The pursuit of the retreating columns might tempt the Germans over the frontier, but it is not probable that General von Mackensen is to do more than complete the clearing up of Galicia at this time, when some of his victorious corps are so greatly needed in France.

There has been a fairly strong defense by the Russian

troops retreating through Bukowina and along the frontier of Bessarabia, where counter-attacks have inflicted considerable losses upon the Austrian columns, especially where they have attempted crossing the Dniester. The fall of Lemberg deprives the Russians in this sector of their base, and nothing but a rapid retreat will save them from a fatal attack on their right rear.

THE SOUTHERN THEATER OF WAR.

Italian aggression, which opened so widely along the whole Austrian frontier, has made almost no progress. The forces which crossed the Isonzo find themselves confronted by formidable prepared positions, with entrenched lines provided in places with concrete and steel plate cover for machine guns and batteries. Italian attacks against Plava, seven miles north of Gorz, on this front, finally succeeded, and the place has been held for some days against several counter-attacks by the Austrians. It is thought that heavy reinforcements are reaching the Austrian positions between Trieste and the Isonzo. In Carnia Italian batteries are shelling Malborgeth, the first town east of the frontier on the railway to Tarvis and Laibach. A strong attack pushed home here and thence to the southeast would turn the right flank of the Austrian Isonzo line, a movement which, if it succeeded, would present opportunities of high strategic value.

At Monte Nero there has been much fierce fighting, and General Cadorna, the Italian Chief of Staff, reports numerous minor successes by Alpine troops, whose knowledge of the terrain, coupled with their courage, has won most of the Austrian outposts on this mountain seven miles north of Tolmein.

In the Trentino Italian troops have occupied Mori, a railroad town only five miles south of Rovereto, the objective of a strong Italian movement, which, however, is confronted by fortifications which will present great difficulties.

OPERATIONS IN THE DARDANELLES.

The Turkish force holding the two entrances to the Sea of Marmora is estimated at 275,000 men, some of them occupying positions of great natural strength, and the Turk especially distinguishes himself in holding prepared positions. The Turkish transport, commissariat and artillery services have been improved by their German allies. Enver Pasha, the Turkish Minister of War, told the special correspondent in Constantinople of the United Press that the Dardanelles to-day are as impregnable as Gibraltar, and more impassable than at any previous time and that they now have the advantage of submarine defense. Enver Pasha adds: "A better defense from Black Sea attacks could not be provided, and the presence of the submarines destroys all hopes of Russia's ever effectively landing troops on the coast north of Constantinople. Transports would be sunk before they could approach our coast. They are equally efficacious in rendering impossible any naval action by the Russian fleet against the fortifications of the Bosphorus. We feel the position of Constantinople can be considered absolutely unapproachable. The city will therefore continue, as in the past, the glorious capital of the Ottoman Empire."

From the official despatches received from French and British sources this week it would appear that the operations in the Dardanelles have been confined to trench warfare, in which there has been some fighting with some gains reported for the Allied troops. A Turkish official report also tells of trench work and claims successes. A long British official despatch tells of the operations of June 19, in which the Turks during the fighting effected a lodgment in the line captured from them on June 4, but were later driven out by the 5th Royal Scots and a company of the Royal Worcesters. Two French divisions on the right were forced back by the Turks, but when reinforced by British troops the Turks were driven back with heavy loss, it is said, losing 600 yards of trenches.

A French official report of June 23 tells of successful attacks against Turkish trenches after desperate fighting, in which the Foreign Legion and Zouaves carried one position with the bayonet. The Turks, who made a counter-attack, suffered heavy loss, it is said, and the whole French line won success. Several officers were among the prisoners taken by the French. "At our left," says the report in conclusion, "the British army gave us efficacious support. Everything goes to confirm that the enemy's losses were very heavy. The important point is that we have occupied the ground which commands the head of the ravine of Kereves Dere, which the Turks had defended with the utmost determination for several months, using all their resources to hold it."

AVIATION NOTES.

Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego,

Cal., June 17, 1915.

June 8, 1915, was Admiral Howard's Day at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, in honor of Admiral Howard, commanding the Pacific Fleet. The ceremonies included a parade in which Cavalry, Coast Artillery and Navy contingents participated. During the parade three Army aeroplanes flew over the city and the exposition.

During the past week Lieutenants MacDill and Christie undertook their J.M.A. tests. Lieutenant Christie completed his tests without incident. Lieutenant MacDill on his ninety-mile straightaway encountered such strong head winds that it took him three hours to cover eighty-eight miles. Within two miles of his destination he was required to make a forced landing with a dead motor and to land in a ploughed field. The machine was unable to get a footing in the soft earth and went over on its nose, dishing a wheel and damaging the planes.

Lieutenant Fitzgerald, piloting Aeroplane No. 38, with Lieutenant Gorrell as passenger, Saturday, June 12, made a flight to Long Beach. Lieutenant Christie piloted the machine on the return flight for an official J.M.A. test.

The House Appropriation Committee visited the aerodrome last week. Each member made a flight in the flying boat No. 34, with Mr. Francis Wildman, the flying boat instructor, piloting.

A new water hangar is being constructed to house the Burgess-Dunne (S.C. Aeroplane No. 36), which will be equipped with pontoons and assigned to hydro duty. The machine will be used for experimental work in connection with Coast Artillery service. Plans are now contemplated for further extension and development of the hydro organization.

Two new OX motors and two new Martin machines, type TT (military tractor) have been ordered delivered on July 1 for the training department. At the present time there are thirteen student aviators (officers) and eight enlisted men under training.

Lieutenant Chapman flew from North Island to Long

Beach June 16, piloting S.C. Aeroplane No. 37. Lieutenant MacDill flew the machine back on his official J.M.A. ninety-mile cross-country flight on June 17.

Mr. Raymond V. Morris, chief pilot and general manager of the Curtiss California Company, was married to Miss Grace Gibson at Coronado, Cal., June 12, at noon. The bride and groom departed that afternoon for Los Angeles, and the following day left for a honeymoon trip to New York.

THE NATIONAL SHOOTING MATCHES.

The War Department has announced that a regiment of Infantry from the Texas border will be sent to Jacksonville, Fla., for duty at the National Matches, which commence on the Florida State Rifle Range, near Jacksonville, Oct. 18. This regiment will be selected by the commanding general of the Army division on the Texas border. It will reach Jacksonville not later than Sept. 27, and will serve the range during the matches of the Florida State Rifle Association and the Southern Rifle Association, as well as the matches of the National Rifle Association and the National Matches proper. Formerly each state paid from its own share of funds the cost of transportation of its team, but this year the Federal Government has removed from the more distant states the burden of greater expense for transportation by paying from a special Federal appropriation the transportation of all teams, and it is expected that this year's National Matches will exceed in attendance all those of former years.

A new feature is the provision for colleges, universities and military schools to enter teams on the same basis as the Regular Services and the states. The Navy Department has agreed to send 500 marines from its mobile regiment at its advanced base at Philadelphia. This regiment will go to Jacksonville on a naval transport and will arrive early in September, to take advantage of the offer of General Foster, the Adjutant General of Florida, of the free use of the range for their regular target practice before the series of matches begins. Another new feature will be that the soldiers and marines will keep the whole range open for practice, so that the shooters who arrive early can use without charge any part of the range not being used for matches. Formerly no provision was made for this free practice, and many teams preferred to remain on their home ranges for practice instead of going to the National Match range for the preliminary matches. The War Department has announced that the commanding general on the Texas border will select twelve range officers to accompany the National Match regiment, in addition to the officers who belong to the regiment, and the other details as range officers will be restricted to special selections made by reason of peculiar fitness of officers not above the grade of captain for duty as chief range officers.

The plans for the Army teams which are to participate in the National Matches have been decided upon. Capt. Charles A. Romeyn, 2d Cav., will captain the Cavalry team. He is now stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. He has been for several years a member of the Cavalry team in the National Matches at Camp Perry and captained the Cavalry team in the Divisional Matches held at Sea Girt, N.J., last year. The last National Matches were held at Camp Perry in 1913, and the Team Match was won by the Cavalry team, captained by Capt. William H. Clopton, Jr., who will be the adjutant of this year's National Matches.

The material for the Cavalry team will assemble at Fort Sheridan, Ill., near Chicago, about July 10. Three enlisted men from each regiment of Cavalry in the United States, selected by their regimental commanders, and other officers and men specially selected for the purpose will go to Fort Sheridan for the try-out.

The Infantry team will be captained by 1st Lieut. John F. Clapham, 19th Inf. Lieutenant Clapham's regiment is on the Texas border. He has been selected by the War Department for duty at the School of Musketry at Fort Sill, Okla., and will enter upon those duties at the conclusion of the National Matches. Lieutenant Clapham has for several years been a member of the Infantry team which has won so many laurels at the National Matches. The Infantry try-out will take place about July 10 on the Texas border. Three enlisted men from each regiment of the 2d Division and other specially selected officers and men will join the try-out, and when the team is selected about Aug. 1 it will go to Fort Sheridan for practice and training.

MILITARY CAMP FOR BUSINESS MEN.

A military training camp for business and professional men will be held near Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., during the four weeks from Aug. 10 to Sept. 6, inclusive, under the supervision of officers of the Army. The purpose is to offer an opportunity for business and professional men of military age to qualify themselves for efficient service to the country in case of need.

A circular by the Enrollment Committee says, in part: "The success of the students' camps has demonstrated the effectiveness of a short and intensive course of military training in qualifying educated men to aid in filling the great deficiency in commissioned officers that would immediately arise in case a national emergency required the raising of a large volunteer army. The course of instruction is designed to this end rather than for training in service in the ranks."

"Instruction will be furnished by officers of the U.S. Regular Army specially detailed for the purpose. Such troops of the Regular Army as may be available will co-operate in the military instruction and in the different field maneuvers, exercises and demonstrations; the purpose being to furnish the basic training for all branches of the land service which can be supplemented later by specialization."

"The total cost, which will be borne by the men attending the camp, including uniform, food and all incidental expense, except traveling expenses, will not be over \$40 per man. Further detailed directions as to trains, purchase of uniform, text-book, etc., will be sent to those who enroll. Further information may be obtained from officers in charge of military training camps, Governors Island, N.Y., and the office of Enrollment Committee, Room 28, Eighth Floor, No. 15 Broad Street, New York city; telephone, No. Hanover 5752."

In a letter in regard to the camp Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., wrote from Headquarters, Eastern Department, Governors Island, N.Y., June 17: "In view of the fact that many men of the type and general qualifications, but somewhat older than the average, of the men who have heretofore attended college camps,

are expressing a desire to receive similar instruction, and as the prospects are that we shall have over six hundred at Plattsburg, I feel that it would be better policy to establish a separate camp, immediately following the first and extending to Sept. 6. I am delighted to find so much interest in these instruction camps and to note the constantly increasing number of men who are coming to them. The movement is an excellent one and has received the strongest endorsement of the President and the War Department, and the various university presidents, and is one which has my own most earnest support and approval."

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N.G.N.Y., wrote: "The military training camp meets with my strong approval. I believe that this camp will be of service to the National Guard and that Guardsmen should give it their hearty support."

NAVAL ACADEMY EXAMINATION INQUIRY.

Although every effort was made to push the work of the court of inquiry which is investigating conditions connected with examinations at the Naval Academy it proved impossible to complete the hearing of testimony of all the midshipmen on the practice squadron in time for them to start on the cruise to the San Francisco Exposition via the Panama Canal on June 20, as was expected last week. And when on Thursday, just before the court closed its sessions for the day, a squad of about a dozen midshipmen, additional witnesses, marched into the building, hopes of an early start of the practice squadron were further dashed. These witnesses were called by the judge advocate and there has not been a start on the defendants' list.

Admiral Fullam, it is stated, has recommended that the stop at the exposition and other points be curtailed during the cruise and that the midshipmen be deprived of two weeks of their September leave.

Interest at the session of the court on Thursday, June 24, centered in a statement on the witness stand by Mdsn. Karl Keller, who testified that Midshipman Reagle, his roommate, told him, "I am going to confess everything I know." Reagle, as noted further on, is the midshipman who admitted frequently entering department buildings with a key that would open many doors. He had been isolated since giving testimony earlier in the week, except for a relay of young officers forming his guard and the judge advocate and his assistants. When he was not recalled to the stand on Thursday it was reported that he was at work on his additional testimony, with the help of an assistant of the judge advocate and a stenographer, and would probably testify on Friday, clearing up many points of importance. An interesting exhibit during the day was the key which Reagle used in entering nearly every department. It was given to Judge Advocate Watts by Mdsn. W. D. Jones, who received it from Reagle.

In the testimony last week, on June 18, Mdsn. Daniel S. Appleton, Second Class, said it was his belief that a majority of the midshipmen would either steal examination papers or profit by them knowing them to be stolen. A classmate, Ralph Wyman, said that he would probably use improperly obtained information if it was necessary to do so to get a passing mark. Mdsn. J. K. Davis did not believe in using "dope" which he suspected might have had an improper origin and also doubted its practical value. Mdsn. R. S. Hitchcock said that he could get a good enough mark without it. Mdsn. Carl H. Hilton had "turned in early the night before the examination and had not known it was about." Mdsn. Boyd R. Alexander testified that he was sure that the "dope" he had seen was advance information of the examination, but did not deem it his duty to report the matter, as practically all of his class had it. Mdsn. W. E. Mackay and Milton O. Carlson were both doubtful of the value of "dope." Mdsn. Arthur C. Miles, who captains the football team, and George F. Hussey, Jr., testified as to their refusal to sign a protest against the punishment of their classmates, Hamilton, Evans and Wessell. They had entire confidence in their classmates, they said, but did not believe it proper to say that they were equally guilty when they did not know what the board had discovered. All the midshipmen said they had never seen a midshipman "gouge" on examination or give assistance to another, and also denied that advance examination questions could be purchased.

Definite testimony as to the sheets which Mdsn. James E. Moss was alleged to have received in the mail from an unknown sender, and which proved to be the examinations in modern languages, was furnished by Mdsn. Edward H. Jones, the roommate of Mdsn. T. W. Harrison, Jr., one of the defendants, in his testimony on June 19. Midshipman Jones stated that he saw the examination sheet, afterward given to his class, the Third, lying on Harrison's table. He understood Harrison got the papers from Moss, but Harrison did nothing to indicate that he thought the papers were from an improper source.

Mdsn. A. C. Rogers, one of the defendants, the bright midshipman who is admitted to have assisted his classmates and those in the class above him with their preparation for the French examination, stated that Midshipmen Confer and Price had brought sentences and other matter to him for translation. He denied suspecting that it was advance examination questions, but said that it afterward appeared that he had handled ninety per cent. of the examination in that way. He stated it as his opinion that over half of the midshipmen would fail in the examination in modern languages if they did not have the advance information known as "dope." He had made carbon copies of some portions of the matter brought to him and had given them to different midshipmen. It was some of these, thrown away by the recipients, that caused Midshipman Rogers, as well as Ensign Confer and Midshipman Price, to be defendants in the present action. Mr. Rogers had to answer questions propounded by all the counsel present, the three members of the court, Judge Advocate Watts and several of the defendants.

Mdsn. V. O. Clark, who testified on June 19, was shown the examination paper prepared for the First Class which was withdrawn when it was found that a copy had disappeared. He insisted that it was the paper upon which he had actually been examined and could hardly be convinced otherwise, though having ample time to study it. This was considered a point favorable to the seven midshipmen originally accused.

Lieut. W. W. Turner and Ensign I. M. Graham, the latter recently graduated, were witnesses when the court took up its sessions on Monday, June 21, and testified as to admissions they had heard from two midshipmen, C. M. Reagle and J. E. Waddell, that they had assisted Mdsn. R. M. Nelson, one of the defendants, to enter buildings and secure information as to examinations and marks. Lieutenant Turner told of a conversation with Mdsn. J. B. Heffernan, in which the latter said that

Midshipman Nelson had reached the highest standing in the class by unfair means and had, with the aid of Midshipman Reagle, regularly secured examination questions in advance. Lieutenant Turner said that this had been told him privately about June 1 and that when he saw that the Naval Academy was getting a bad reputation as the result of the statements that were being published he had felt it his duty to offer himself as a witness, and had so informed Midshipman Heffernan.

Midshipman Heffernan was called to the stand later, and said that he learned of the matter through statements made by Midshipman Reagle in the presence of a number of others. Reagle had frequently said, according to Heffernan, that he and Nelson had gone to different Academy buildings and abstracted advance information, and had also seen the marks obtained by the class. Reagle had spoken of Midshipman Waddell as being his confederate later on. Midshipmen Wade and Withers had told Heffernan, he said, that they had got in advance all of the recent examination papers in modern language.

Ensign Graham indicated that he felt deeply his position in volunteering testimony against his classmate, Nelson, as well as others mentioned by him. He said, however, that he considered it his duty to testify about a conversation he had with Waddell. He said that the latter had told him that he had often entered Academy buildings with Midshipman Nelson and had taken information. Waddell stated, according to Graham, that Nelson had taken a number of sheets which contained questions and problems from a drawer. This information was distributed to a few of Midshipman Nelson's classmates. Ensign Graham connected some of his classmates with the affair. These were Ensign Hough, one of the defendants, and Ensigns Overesch, King and Barnett. Another of the defendants mentioned was James E. Moss, who received the papers by mail. Ensign Graham stated that he had about ninety per cent. of the modern language examination in advance, but did not suspect at the time that it was the actual examination. He received this, he said, from Midshipmen Hactor and Kriner, of his own class, who stated that they had received it from Midshipman Harrison, one of the defendants. Ensign Graham testified that Ensign Adams, president of the last graduating class, had made an effort to secure the resignation of any of the defendants who were guilty, but that none had acquiesced in his proposal.

Mdsn. James E. Waddell and Charles M. Reagle, both of whom admitted that they entered department buildings at the Naval Academy, testified on June 22 that Midshipman Nelson had been seen by them to do the same thing. Waddell further testified that Nelson had taken some "turbine sheets" containing examination questions to be asked. Midshipman Reagle, who according to the testimony of other midshipmen and his own admission was equipped with a flashlight, pincers and a key which would open several doors of the departments, testified to having entered many different departments, but he contended that he had done so merely to see his marks or to get a smoke. He denied that he had ever taken examination questions or seen Nelson do so. Reagle said that he had started going to the engineering department last year as a Fourth Class man and that he had met as many as forty or fifty midshipmen in there at once. It was no trouble to get in, he said. Waddell and Reagle both said that they had never seen Nelson in any department except that of marine engineering and that they had never seen indications of Nelson and Moss getting examination papers or other illegitimate matter. Waddell testified he had received a message from Nelson in which the latter threatened to "get him" if Waddell testified against him. Waddell stated that he had written a letter to Nelson in which he stated that, with two other midshipmen, he would forget what he knew about Nelson. Waddell criticised, as had other midshipmen witnesses, the Naval Academy system of marking, which depended, he said, on the section you were in—whether a "savy" or a "wooden" section. It was much easier to get a good mark in a "savy" section, he said.

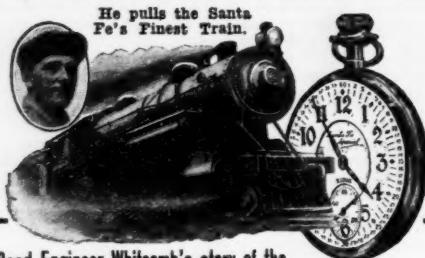
Judge Advocate Watts attempted at the session on June 23 to establish an essential point in the case against Mdsn. Ralph McK. Nelson, of the class graduated this month, through the testimony of Mdsn. William C. Wade and Cleeman Withers, Fourth Class men last year. Midshipman Wade said that the track squad, of which he is a member, had received word that if they went to Nelson's room they would get examination "dope," and that he with a number of other "plebes" had been coached by Nelson on a summary of a trip to Baltimore in French. Nelson told them that they would probably get something like it on examination and that the work would help them whether they did or not. Midshipman Withers testified as to the coaching, saying that no secrecy was observed and that other Fourth Class men came in while the coaching was going on. Withers said that Nelson used a white sheet similar to an examination sheet from which to read the dictation. Wade did not know what kind of paper the matter was on which Nelson was using. It is the contention of the Government that Nelson knew he was using the examination which had been improperly obtained. Nelson asserts that he knew that the examination had been changed and considered it simply as a model, like an old examination paper.

During the afternoon session Mdsn. W. H. Hopkins stated that he had received "dope" on the English examination from his roommate, Reagle. It was in the form of questions regularly numbered, and many of them appeared on the examination. Hopkins said that he understood that nearly all of the examinations were known by some midshipmen in advance through athletic coaches getting them for members of the teams and officers getting them for favorites. He was not able to give any specific instances of such practices or tell anyone who knew of it being done or who claimed to know.

Mdsn. David Glick and Karl Keller both testified that they had visited the departments to find their marks. They said that they did not regard it seriously, as many midshipmen did it, and that they were punished by the infliction of about ten or fifteen demerits when caught. Glick said that Reagle had a key with which he could get into any department except that of mathematics. He gave the names of forty-five midshipmen known to him to be visitors of the departments.

Midshipman Keller admitted that he had seen and used the papers received through the mail by Midshipman Moss, in the latter's room, and had copied them. He declared that he did not believe that the papers were the examination papers, and also said that Midshipman Moss's statements and actions indicated that he regarded them in the same way. The position of the Academy authorities has been that any midshipman should have recognized these papers as a coming examination and so was guilty if he made any use of it or failed to report it.

At the session June 24, in addition to testimony of Midshipman Keller noted at the beginning, several midshipmen of the past year's Third and Fourth Classes were on the stand and told of the coaching in modern languages



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given them by Midshipman Nelson. They included C. E. Denny, V. J. Moore, H. R. Sobel, E. H. Kincaid, J. C. Williams and J. H. Brady. All said that Nelson had helped them the night before the examination, telling them the matter he went over with them would probably not be in the examination, but that it would help them. The Government holds that Nelson used the advance copy of the examination paper in coaching the midshipmen. The examination was changed, however. With the exception of Denny, the midshipmen said that there was no secrecy about Nelson's actions. Denny said that Nelson told him not to show the copy he made to anyone.

Mdsn. W. H. Hopkins, jr., of the present Second Class, introduced the term "Gow Gouge" into the evidence, a set of solutions of problems taken from Gow's Mechanisms, a text-book, handed down from class to class at the Academy. He also asserted that he had used blue prints which Reagle had taken from the marine engineering building.

Mdsn. James E. Waddell returned to the stand Thursday and gave testimony which cleared Ensigns Overesch and Barnett from any reflection which might have resulted from the testimony of Ensign Graham as to Waddell's statement. Waddell said that Ensign Graham was mistaken in stating that he had said that Nelson had given "turbine sheets" to Overesch and Barnett. Waddell admitted that he had taken a sheet himself and had given it to Midshipman (now Ensign) King for Midshipman (now Ensign) Chadwick, who needed help. Similar testimony was given by Mdsn. Walter E. Borden, who denied that he had ever said that Prof. C. V. Cusachs had given advance information to Midshipman Wessell as had been reported.

The seven original defendants had most of their restrictions removed on the afternoon of June 23 after the court also brought about the release of the witnesses from practical segregation. The seven, who have been closely confined on the Reina Mercedes, got liberty of the grounds and were allowed to eat at Bancroft Hall.

Reviewing the testimony taken up to last Saturday, a correspondent of legal training who attended all the sessions writes: "Though the court of inquiry has been in session for two weeks absolutely no light has been shed on the fundamental question of the whole affair: 'Who sent advance copies of the modern language examinations for all classes to Mdsn. James E. Moss, of the Third Class?' At least one of the counsel for the defendants has stated that they will prove exactly who sent the papers to Moss and why they were sent. A question which Judge Advocate Watts has been asking of all the midshipmen called to the stand recently is thought to indicate a theory of the Government. He asked the mid-

shipmen if they ever knew or had heard that examination questions could be purchased in advance from anyone. To this they have regularly answered in the negative. It has been learned that some quiet detective work has been done for the Government among the associates of certain employees at the Academy, who may have been in a position to secure papers.

"Only one witness, up to Saturday, had testified that he saw any of the sheets that Moss received, and all the information on this point is from the statements of the involved youths themselves before the board of investigation. This, the present court has ruled, is not evidence in the present investigation. It is known, however, that Moss stated that he received the examination papers in the regular form, but that the heading was cut off, and he did not recognize them as examinations to be given. The other six midshipmen who were recommended for dismissal testified to the same thing. It is plain that the papers contained certain intrinsic proofs of their character after close scrutiny, but the burden of proof has been so far that midshipmen would not have recognized these papers as coming examinations. No midshipman has testified in any other way. Two witnesses, an instructor and a midshipman, were incorrect in their identification of examinations that they had handled. Mdsn. Volney O. Clark insisted that an examination he had never seen, because it had been withdrawn, was the one that he actually took, and could hardly be convinced otherwise. In view of these bits of evidence, and the testimony of all the midshipmen that they did not suspect that they were using actual examination papers, the case against them in this respect has not been made out as yet."

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR THE NAVY.

Capt. Volney Chase, U.S.N., was recently assigned to duty with the Chief of Operations, Rear Admiral Benson, as Assistant for Operations; and on June 23 Secretary Daniels assigned Capt. Josiah S. McKean as Assistant for Material. He will enter upon this detail Aug. 1.

Secretary Daniels, after consultation with some of the ablest officers of the Navy, has decided that the duties in the way of keeping the fleet always prepared for war, heretofore performed by the Aid for Material, shall devolve upon the Chief of Operations, to enable him to keep in touch with the actual material condition of the fleet, as well as with its operation. In accordance with this policy, therefore, no Aid for Material will be named to succeed Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, who will in a few days relieve Admiral Cowles as admiral of the Asiatic Fleet. It is believed this organization will secure such direct communication and co-operation between the chiefs of the bureaus and the Chief of Operations as will make for the highest efficiency of the fleet. The organization of the aids system is therefore discontinued. Instead of a Council of Aids, made up of officers selected especially to compose what has been known as the "Secretary's Advisory Council," that council will be composed of the following:

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt; Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations; Rear Admiral Victor Blue, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation; Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance; Rear Admiral W. S. Griffin, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering; Rear Admiral D. W. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair; Rear Admiral H. R. Stanford, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks; Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts; Rear Admiral W. C. Braisted, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; Major Gen. George Barnett, Commandant of the Marine Corps; Capt. Ridley McLean, Judge Advocate General of the Navy.

All of these officers hold positions created by act of Congress and they are charged with certain statutory duties. The Council will meet with the Secretary every Thursday and at such other times as may be necessary. By constituting an Advisory Council of statutory officers of the Navy Department who are responsible to Congress the Secretary believes he will secure better results than under the system of aids. "I have learned to rely upon the men who will compose this Council," said Secretary Daniels. "The bureau chiefs touch at first hand every unit (material, operation, personnel) of the Navy, and I have had almost daily conferences with them about the big problems in their bureaus. Of course, these will continue, but in addition the new plan will give at least formal weekly meetings for common council and interchange of views."

William G. Bond, an inventor, of Wilmington, Del., in order to demonstrate a new process of chemically purifying the air in submarines remained for seven hours under water June 23 in a tank of his own invention barely large enough to contain himself and his apparatus. The test took place in the hydraulic laboratory of the Drexel Institute, in the presence of experts of the United States and the Russian governments. A correspondent of the New York Herald describing the test said, in part: "Mr. Bond entered the tank in a bathing suit, taking with him chemicals, food, reading matter and air testing apparatus. Every test was verified by a corresponding test outside the tanks, connected by means of a tube. Telephone connection kept the inventor in communication with the observers outside. At half-past four p.m. his own apparatus, by arrangement, stopped working, and he remained for three-quarters of an hour longer. When released he breathed heavily for several minutes, until his lungs cleared, but said that he experienced no other ill effects. Observations were taken every half hour of the relative quantities of oxygen and carbonic acid in the air of the tank. The heat from an electric bulb and the investigator's body soon made the tank so warm that he discarded his bathing suit. At 2:30 p.m. the oxygen had failed and the carbon dioxide risen to point where a change of chemicals became advisable. The tests outside showed that at this time the air contained 14.8 per cent. of oxygen, as against 18.1 per cent. when the test began, and 1.70 per cent. of carbon dioxide, as against 0.70 at the time the inventor entered the tank. When fresh chemicals were released the oxygen rose and the dioxide fell immediately, as shown by the next test. More frequent tests were now taken, and when the deadly gas mounted higher and higher release was advisable, the water was drawn off, the tank opened and the inventor lifted himself out without help. Mr. Bond said the process was purely of a chemical nature and that he believed it could be produced in quantities at a price which would make it available for submarines. The experiment was observed by Capt. Lloyd Bankson, U.S.N., now on duty at the Cramp shipyard, and by Lieut. D. N. Fedotoff, assistant naval attaché at the Russian

Embassy, in Washington, and by Charles A. Rutter, of Wilmington, Del., a patent attorney, present as the representative of Henry P. Scott, of Wilmington, joint inventor with Mr. Bond. Prof. Abraham Henwood, of the chemical department of the Drexel Institute, assumed care of the tests outside."

Hudson Maxim has applied for a patent for a new position indicator for submarines which he believes to be at once cheaper and much better than those now in use. Mr. Maxim estimates that his device will cost only \$1,000 to install in a submarine, whereas the position indicator at present in use costs \$17,000. It could, of course, be used on any ship as well as on a submarine. From West Orange it is reported that Mr. Edison has invented a 3,000,000-candle power searchlight, capable of throwing a ray several miles, the most powerful portable searchlight yet invented. Its power is supplied by storage batteries.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Nereus, at Norfolk, has been ordered to Olongapo, P.I., and return, via the Panama Canal.

The Monadnock was placed in full commission at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I., June 21, 1915.

The Kearsarge and Kentucky were placed in full commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., June 23.

The flag of the commander of the First Division, Atlantic Fleet, has been transferred from the New York to the Arkansas.

The pennant of the commander, Torpedo Flotilla, Pacific Fleet, has been transferred from the Iris to the Cheyenne.

The Marietta has been assigned to duty with the Cruiser Squadron, Atlantic Fleet.

A temporary division called the "Extra Division" has been organized in the Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet. This division consists at present of the Nicholson, Downes and O'Brien. Other newly commissioned destroyers will be assigned to this division as they join the flotilla to "shake down."

The submarine G-4, it is stated at the navy yard, New York, did not suffer serious damage when she was pushed against her pier June 22 as the G-2 struck the D-2. Her injuries, it was said, would not interfere with her being used for any purpose to which a submarine might be put. It was denied that Secretary of the Navy Daniels had ordered any investigation, and the officers said that the accident was too insignificant to require any investigation.

The torpedo boat destroyer Jouett, it is reported, returned to Norfolk, Va., June 17, from a sea trip and maintained a speed of 32.73 knots, equal to a little more than thirty-five miles an hour. The boat went out for a full power speed test at sea. In her smokeless test she made 29.62 knots, it is said. The Jouett has been ordered to New York for neutrality duty and will sail Monday.

The U.S. torpedo boat destroyer Wadsworth on June 22 made an average of 30.67 knots an hour for four hours on her full speed run along the Maine coast. Frequently she attained a thirty-one knot speed without being pushed to her capacity, it was said. She has gear driven engines. The contract speed of the Wadsworth is thirty knots an hour, but she exceeded that by two and a quarter knots an hour. The vessel's showing in fuel economy was good, it is said. In her standardization test June 21 the Wadsworth made at the rate of 32.29 knots. Her contract calls for speed of thirty knots. She was sent over the measured mile course twenty-six times, beginning at eight knots and gradually increasing in groups of three runs until the top speed was reached. Three of these exceeded thirty-one knots, the average of the five being at the rate of 31.65 knots. The destroyer's engines registered better than 17,000 horsepower. On her fastest mile her screws were turning nearly 487½ times a minute.

Lieut. John P. Miller, U.S.N., was tried by general court-martial April 1, 1915, at the naval station, Guam, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, and found guilty of the following charges: Charge I.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline (seven specifications); Charge II.—Violation of a lawful regulation issued by the Secretary of the Navy (one specification, alleging a violation of R. 1519). "The court therefore sentences him to lose fifty numbers in his grade." The proceedings, findings and sentence are approved by the Secretary of the Navy, and he is ordered released from arrest and restored to duty.

The keel of the largest transport ever authorized by Congress was laid at the Philadelphia Navy Yard June 19 in the presence of a great crowd that visited the station for the double purpose of witnessing the ceremony and to participate in the Navy Day exercises for the benefit of the Navy Relief Society. The laying of the keel inaugurated the building of modern ships at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The new vessel will be 483 feet long and will have accommodations for carrying 2,500 men with full equipment. Rear Admiral William S. Benson, U.S.N., Chief of Naval Operations of the U.S. Navy, and a former commandant of the navy yard, drove the first bolt in the keel. Navy Day, which has for its object the providing for the dependent relatives of the men in the Navy and Marine Corps who die in the service of their country, was auspiciously selected for the occasion. And June 19 was unquestionably the greatest Navy Day so far seen at the yard, in the opinion of the officials in charge. Admiral Benson in an address replied to objections advanced by shipbuilders to the turning out of war vessels at government yards. He declared that the United States merchant marine would so develop in the near future as to give shipbuilders all they could handle in turning out passenger and freight ships, leaving the great fighters to the Government to build for itself. Capt. J. J. Knapp, the present commandant of the yard, followed Admiral Benson, and said, in part: "I want every man of you to consider himself a co-laborer. With the laying of the keel of Transport No. 1 there begins the first serious work of building ships at this yard. Each man must do his part in it, and do it with what has been called the 'mechanical conscience.' It mustn't simply be done well, but a little better than what is expected. We ought to aim, every man of us, to build it so well that there will not be any other place considered for building a battleship."

The Kanguru is a French freighter vessel built for carrying submarines. Her hold is a hollow space without divisional bulkheads, and the submarine is floated in by swinging back the lower part of the bow, which is on hinges and is fastened with bolts. By means of ballast tanks along the side of the ship, the stern and bow are

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alternately submerged so that the submarine can be floated in, the bow swung back to place, and the water pumped out at the rate of 600 gallons a minute. After it floats into the hold and the water has been pumped out, the submarine rests securely on a slip like a drydock, where it is securely fastened.

THE NAVY.**LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.**

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those of the same ships given in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Texas, Solace, Florida and Nebraska, arrived June 23 at Newport, R.I.

Cassin, arrived June 20 at Lower New York Harbor for neutrality duty.

San Diego, arrived June 21 at San Francisco, Cal.

Glacier, sailed June 21 from San Diego, Cal., for Guaymas, Mexico.

Utah, arrived June 22 at Newport, R.I.

G-1, G-2, Ozark and Fulton, arrived June 22 at the Brooklyn yard.

Nebraska, sailed June 22 from Boston, Mass., for Newport, R.I.

South Carolina, sailed June 22 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Newport, R.I.

Baltimore, arrived June 22 at the Norfolk yard.

Paducah, arrived June 22 at Cienfuegos, Cuba.

Reid, arrived June 21 at Boston, Mass.

Dolphin, arrived June 21 at Manhasset Bay.

Jason, arrived June 23 at the Philadelphia yard.

Potomac, Severn, C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4 and C-5, arrived June 23 at Admiralty Bay.

Aylwin, E-1 and Tonopah, arrived June 23 at the Brooklyn yard.

New Hampshire, sailed June 23 from Norfolk, Va., for New port, R.I.

Utah, arrived June 23 at New London, Conn.

Machias, sailed June 23 from Key West, Fla., for Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Arrethusa, sailed June 23 from Port Arthur, Texas, for Guan-

tanamo Bay, Cuba.

Saratoga, sailed June 24 from Manila, P.I., for Olongapo, P.I.

Kanawha, sailed June 23 from Mare Island, Cal., for San Pedro, Cal.

Michigan, sailed June 23 from Philadelphia, Pa., for New-

port, R.I.

Des Moines, arrived June 23 at Beirut, Syria.

Georgia, sailed June 23 from Boston, Mass., for Newport, R.I.

Abarenda, sailed June 23 from Amoy, China, for Shanghai, China.

Walke, sailed June 24 from Charleston, S.C., for New York.

E-1, arrived June 24 at the Brooklyn yard.

Marietta, arrived June 24 at Key West, Fla.

Arapaho, sailed June 23 from San Diego, Cal., for Mare Island, Cal.

Vulcan, sailed June 24 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Philadelphia, Pa.

Iris, sailed June 24 from San Diego, Cal., for the Mare Island yard.

Yankton, sailed from New York for Newport June 24.

Sacramento, sailed from Tampico for Vera Cruz June 24.

Georgia, arrived at Newport June 24.

Michigan, arrived at Newport June 24.

Dolphin, arrived at New London June 25.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JUNE 18.—Lieut. J. S. Arwine detached Inspector of Powder, East Coast; to works New York Shipbuilding Co., Camden, N.J., connection fitting out Melville and duty as executive officer when placed in commission.

Lieut. (J.G.) A. T. Bidwell detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., July 1, 1915; to Rhode Island.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. E. Reardon to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Lieut. (J.G.) L. P. Johnson detached Connecticut; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieuts. (J.G.) C. Q. Wright, J. R. Mann, M. R. Anderson, E. K. Niles, P. R. Baker, W. H. O'Brien, Webb Trammell, G. B. Vroom, K. H. Lewis, J. B. Will, H. S. Haislip, J. L. Kerley, Frank Loftin, Thomas Baxter, H. J. Shields, C. J. Moore, E. S. Stone, H. F. Kingman, O. C. Paitlorth and A. Y. Lanphier commissioned from March 7, 1915.

Lieuts. (J.G.) G. L. Woodruff and C. A. Lockwood commissioned from June 8, 1915.

Ensigns G. A. Smith and W. D. Baker detached North Carolina; to Dubuque.

P. A. Surg. T. G. Foster detached Atlantic Reserve Fleet; to Prairie.

P. A. Surg. R. G. Heiner detached Prairie; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Pay Dir. T. S. Jewett detached General Inspector of the Pay Corps, Navy Department, June 30, 1915; to Navy Pay Office, New York, N.Y.

Pay Insp. Z. W. Reynolds detached Navy Pay Office, Washington, D.C.; to General Inspector of the Pay Corps, Navy Department.

Pay Dir. Reah Frazer detached Navy Pay Office, New York, N.Y., July 1, 1915; to home and wait orders.

Pay Insp. J. H. Merriam to Navy Pay Office, Washington, D.C., June 30, 1915.

Btsn. A. N. Anderson detached Iroquois; to temporary duty Fortune and duty Princeton on falling in.

Chief Mach. W. S. White detached connection fitting out Oklahoma; to connection fitting out Melville and duty on board when placed in commission.

Chief Mach. Z. A. Sherwin detached Delaware; to connection fitting out Oklahoma and duty on board when commissioned.

Mach. Max Bayer detached receiving ship at Norfolk; to Delaware.

Chief Carp. W. H. Squire detached Kearsarge; to Alabama.

Carp. W. A. Nightingale detached Alabama; to Kearsarge.

JUNE 19.—Lieut. Comdr. M. S. Ellis detached Fortune; to command expedition to Samoa and return.

Lieut. Comdr. L. B. Porter commissioned from March 22, 1915.

Lieut. C. L. Hand detached aid commander, 2d Division, Atlantic Fleet; to command Drayton.

Lieut. C. A. Richards detached staff commander, 2d Division, Atlantic Fleet; to Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

Lieut. (J.G.) G. W. La Mountain commissioned from June 8, 1915.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. C. Ross detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to Wyoming.

Lieut. (J.G.) E. D. Almy detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to South Dakota.

Ensign H. M. Kieffer detached McDougall; to Parker.

Mdsn. J. S. Farnsworth to Michigan.

Paymr. R. H. Woods detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., July 1, 1915; to Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.

JUNE 21.—Comdr. E. H. Campbell detached General Board; to command New Orleans.

Comdr. N. E. Irwin detached command New Orleans; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. M. H. Simons detached Louisiana; to temporary duty receiving ship at San Francisco, Cal.

Lieut. Comdr. W. N. Jeffers detached command Fanning; to office Naval Intelligence, Navy Department.

Lieut. Comdr. Zachariah Madison detached Navy Department; to Naval War College.

Lieut. C. A. Richards detached Atlantic Reserve Fleet; to command Fanning.

Lieut. L. M. Stevens detached Raleigh; to Oregon.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. C. Train detached Yorktown; to Oregon.

Lieut. (J.G.) S. Brown detached Raleigh; to Milwaukee.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. C. Lee detached Oregon; to Raleigh.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. W. Hosford detached Milwaukee; to Raleigh as senior Engineer officer.

Lieut. (J.G.) A. M. Charlton detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., July 1, 1915; to Texas.

Lieut. (J.G.) E. T. Oates detached Raleigh; to Milwaukee.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. E. Bell detached Oregon; to Yorktown as senior Engineer officer.

Ensign J. R. Redman detached Oregon; to Yorktown.

Ensign J. A. Crutchfield detached St. Louis; to Raleigh.

Ensign E. W. Broadbent detached Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me.; to temporary duty receiving ship at Boston connection crewed Wadsworth and duty on board, when commissioned.

Ensign C. K. Martin detached Milwaukee; to Raleigh.

Ensign O. O. Hagen detached Yorktown; to South Dakota.

Ensign J. K. Esler detached Raleigh; to Oregon.

Ensign R. E. P. Elmer detached Yorktown; to Oregon.

Ensign R. E. Kerr detached South Dakota; to Yorktown.

Mach. Mex. Bayer detached Delaware; to connection fitting out Oklahoma and duty on board when commissioned.

Chief Carp. T. W. Richards detached works Maryland Steel Co., Sparrows Point, Md.; to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Manila, P.I., June 18.

Lieut. A. A. Garecon detached Mohican; to Bainbridge.

Lieut. (J.G.) Thomas Baxter detached Saratoga; to aid on staff Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet.

Ensign Roy Dudley detached Saratoga; to Pompey.

Ensign O. L. Downey detached Saratoga; to Dale.

Ensign O. C. Paitlorth detached Pompey; to Saratoga.

Ensign R. V. Hannan detached Dale; to temporary duty Saratoga.

A. Surg. Charles Stephenson detached Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.; to Monadnock.

A. Surg. N. R. Sullivan detached Villalobos; to Naval Hospital, Canacao, P.I.

A. Surg. William Chambers detached Naval Hospital, Canacao, P.I.; to Galveston.

A. Paymr. W. V. Fox detached Monterey; to Wilmington.

A. Paymr. H. J. Hauser detached Wilmington; to home and wait orders.

Chief Gun. J. T. Swift detached Naval Station, Olongapo, P.I.; to Saratoga.

Chief Gun. J. F. McCarthy detached Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.; to Saratoga.

Chief Gun. H. A. Davis detached Pompey; to Naval Station, Olongapo, P.I.

Gun. H. A. Nevins detached Naval Station, Olongapo; to Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.

Mach. F. F. Webster and Chief Carp. J. L. Jones detached Saratoga; to Naval Station, Olongapo, P.I.

Note.—Comdr. William C. P. Muir, retired, died at Shelbyville, Ky., June 20, 1915. Ensign Clay L. Pearce died at Key West, Fla., June 19, 1915.

JUNE 22.—Lieut. Comdr. E. B. Fenner detached command Vulcan; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. E. R. Shipp detached Charleston; to Milwaukee.

Lieut. (J.G.) Solomon Endel detached Vermont; to Ohio and to Naval Academy on completion of practice cruise.

Chief Gunner Charles Hierdahl detached Charleston; to Albany.

Mach. J. C. Hines detached Potomac; to home and wait orders.

Mach. George Kirgesner detached Iroquois; to Maryland.

JUNE 23.—Lieut. W. P. Beehler detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., July 1, 1915; to Columbia as senior Engineer officer.

Lieut. (J.G.) E. E. Wilson detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to Arkansas.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. J. Broshe detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., July 1, 1915.

Lieut. (J.G.) Schamyl Cochran detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to Columbia.

Lieut. (J.G.) S. O. Greig detached Prairie; to K-5.

Lieut. (J.G.) E. H. Loftin to Columbia.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. H. Pasbly and Ensign L. R. Ford detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., July 1, 1915; to Columbia.

Ensign R. W. Holt detached Charleston; to Milwaukee.

A.A. Surg. J. H. Payne detached Navy Recruiting Station, Hartford, Conn.; to continue treatment, Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass.

P.A. Paymr. P. A. Clarke detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; to Kentucky.

P.A. Paymr. E. D. Stanley detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to Milwaukee.

Chap. J. M. F. McGinty detached Wisconsin; to continue treatment, Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md.

Chief Btsn. B. H. Shepley to Albatross.

Chief Btsn. John Mahoney detached Albatross; to temporary duty St. Louis.

Chief Btsn. H. G. Jacklin detached Kearsarge; to Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

Btsn. W. A. James detached receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; to Kearsarge.

Btsn. F. E. Chester detached receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa.; to Columbia.

Gun. Niels Distrup detached receiving ship at New York; to Columbia.

Mach. Donald McDonald detached receiving ship at New York; to Wisconsin.

Mach. F. L. Elkins detached receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa.; to Columbia.

Carp. S. C. Burgess detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., July 12, 1915; to Georgia.

Note.—Commodore William H. Beehler, retired, died at Annapolis, Md., June 23, 1915.

JUNE 24.—Rear Admiral C. J. Boush to commandant, naval station, Honolulu, H.T.

Capt. G. R. Clark detached aid for education, Navy Department; to member of Naval Examining and Retiring Boards, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Sheffield to Louisiana.

Lieut. Comdr. J. D. Wainwright detached Vermont; to Co-lumbus as executive officer.

Lieut. E. D. Washburn detached Texas; to charge of cadet Naval Militia, Boston, Mass.

Lieut. (J.G.) V. N. Bieg detached North Carolina; to connection fitting out Eriksen and duty on board when commissioned.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. C. Windsor detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to radio station, Sayville, L.I., N.Y.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. W. McCormack detached navy yard, New

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WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., June 22, 1915.

The cadets are now thoroughly at home in Camp George B. Davis, and the summer schedule of hops and band concerts is under way. On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings hops are given, and band concerts on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, the Monday and Wednesday concerts being given at camp and that on Friday on the plain in front of the Superintendent's quarters. At the hop on Thursday evening Mrs. Stearns received with Cadet Moses.

During the past week there has been a great exodus to the summer resorts; Col. and Mrs. Gordon's summer trip embraces visits in Saugerties, N.Y., Fort Ethan Allen, points in Pennsylvania and in Canada; Mrs. Wirt Robinson has gone to spend a month with her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson, at Fort Hancock, while Colonel Robinson and his son are visiting relatives in Virginia; all later go to White Sulphur Springs for the season. Lieut. and Mrs. Macmillan, with Laddie and Louise, have gone with Col. and Mrs. Ladd. Mrs. Macmillan's parents, to Phillips Beach, near Swampscott, Mass., and Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham and "Sonny" are visiting Lieutenant Cunningham's parents at Annisquam, Mass., before going to New London.

Families who have completed their time here and have told us good-bye include Capt. and Mrs. De Witt Jones and son, Beverly; Lieut. and Mrs. Pendleton and daughter, Helen and Josephine; Lieut. and Mrs. Baird and Nancy; Lieut. and Mrs. Booth and sons, Robert and Cornell; Lieut. and Mrs. Butler, with Thomas and Helen Louise; Mr. and Mrs. Muecke and the Misses Marie Louise and Isabel Muecke, parents and sisters of Mrs. Butler, are staying for a time at New Rochelle before starting for the seashore; the Butlers have gone to Oregon to visit Lieutenant Butler's mother; the Bairds are visiting Lieutenant Baird's family in Montclair, N.J., and came up to West Point to be guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Kiehl for a few days recently.

Lieut. and Mrs. Osborne and Miss Mary Osborne have gone to North Carolina to visit relatives for the summer. Mrs. Hoyle, wife of Gen. Eli D. Hoyle, who has been visiting her daughters, Mrs. Grinham and Mrs. Higley, left Friday for the seashore with little Harvey and Madeleine Higley; Lieut. and Mrs. Higley are staying with Mrs. Graham for a time while Lieutenant Graham is in the hospital; Lieutenant Graham suffered a serious injury last week while playing polo and was unconscious for many hours, but he is now improving very satisfactorily. Mr. William Upson and daughter, Miss Helen, recently graduated from Vassar College, are guests of Col. and Mrs. Fieberger. Lieut. and Mrs. Drysdale have as their guests, Mrs. Drysdale's cousins, the Misses Christine and Katherine Kimball, of Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

Captain Vidmer and son Richards, guests of Col. and Mrs. Wilcox for the wedding of Miss Vidmer and Lieutenant Aleshire, and Mrs. Vidmer, who visited Lieut. and Mrs. Meade Wildrick while here, bade good-bye to the post on Friday. Lieut. and Mrs. Householder gave a very pretty supper party on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer; Mrs. R. C. Robinson on Thursday gave a Welsh rabbit and dancing party at the club in honor of the Vidmers.

Mrs. Chard, of New York, Miss Helen Hoffer, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Hoffer, of Washington, Miss Helen Berry, daughter of Lieut. Col. Lucien Berry, of Texas City, were guests of Mrs. Reilly and Captain Lindsey for graduation week; on Friday, before the graduation hop, Mrs. Reilly and Captain Lindsey had dinner for their guests and for Cadets Berry and Larkin. Lieut. and Mrs. Hobbs and daughter Mary are spending the summer in Plainfield, N.J. Lieut. and Mrs. Beede and Lieut. and Mrs. Putney, with daughters Kathleen and Helen, have also gone away on leave. Dr. and Mrs. Boak and their sister and niece, Mrs. Stewart and daughter Dorothy, have gone to Martinsburg, W. Va., on two weeks' leave, making the trip in their motor-car. Miss Georgie Fuller, daughter of Colonel Fuller, of Fort Leavenworth, is the guest of Mrs. R. C. Robinson. Gen. and Mrs. Knight spent Saturday here and were guests of Miss Newlands and Miss Ritch at luncheon. Mrs. Cecilia Wilcox and daughter were guests of Col. and Mrs. Wilcox for the week-end. Miss Clara Ennis, sister of Captain Ennis, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Ennis.

Several of the newly graduated lieutenants have been spending a day or two at the post this week; Lieutenant Cronkhite was here for the Aleshire-Vidmer wedding, the guest of Col. and Mrs. Townsley; Lieutenant Prichard spent a few days as the guest of Major and Mrs. Timbrelake; Lieutenant Halcomb was a visitor for a day or two; five of the graduates have been detailed on duty for a month with the new fourth class; Lieutenant Covell, Kimble, Bragdon, Richards and Conklin.

Among social events of the week were a dinner by the Misses Townsley, a supper by Miss Margaret Shaw, a mint julep party by Capt. and Mrs. Carter, and a bridge party by Mrs. Cutrer. Mrs. Walter F. Worthington, wife of Admiral Worthington, U.S.N., Miss Jean Worthington and Mr. Hugh Worthington are at the Villa, Highland Falls, for several weeks. Col. and Mrs. Walker's guests are Miss Virginia Marshall, Miss Frances Camp, Miss Laura Carey; on Saturday evening Mrs. Walter entertained for her guests and a number of cadets with a supper before the hop.

The cadet choir, numbering about forty members, enjoyed a fine excursion on Friday when Chaplain Silver and Mr. Mauer took them up the river on a steamboat chartered for the day; they went up as far as Kingston, and returning stopped off at Poughkeepsie for dinner and for a ride around the city in automobiles loaned for the occasion.

Mrs. W. D. Smith, wife of Lieutenant Smith, has arrived with her three children and will occupy the quarters recently vacated by Lieutenant Butler. Lieutenant Smith will join his family shortly.

The children's playground, under direction of Chaplain Silver, is being got into shape by volunteers among the enlisted men, who work in their spare time at clearing of underbrush, removal of stones, etc., from the pretty little grove between the sawmill and the Soldiers' Hospital; boys form a willing and efficient corps of assistants, and the bridge which they have built, under supervision of Captain Godfrey and Sergeant Yilek, is an excellent structure of the kind. Several features have already been established at the play ground—the small shoot-the-

chute, which is very popular, seesaws, swings, a giant stride and a huge sand pile for the tots.

Miss Dorothy Aleshire and the Misses Margaret and Katherine Treat were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Catts for graduation and until after the Aleshire-Vidmer wedding. Lieut. and Mrs. Catts had luncheon Wednesday for Gen. and Mrs. Aleshire. Lieutenant Statesman, 23d Inf., was a recent guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Catts.

Field service is now conducted by Chaplain Silver at 8:50 a.m. on Sunday at the Battle Monument, and this service will be held all summer during the encampment of the cadets.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., June 24, 1915.

Hailstones fell at the Naval Academy on Tuesday afternoon nearly as large as goose eggs, of a size beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The damage done to the Naval Academy and at the marine quarters, and the conservatory in the Superintendent's garden, will probably amount to over a thousand dollars. Electric lamps were destroyed, panes of glass were broken, and skylights were shattered in the electrical engineering and physics department, in Bancroft Hall and in Luce Hall.

Mdsn. Joseph W. Paige, jr., of Johnsburg, Vt., as noted last week, has won the position of honor man in the Fourth Class, and in doing so has broken all records in the Naval Academy. He obtained the highest mark in the history of the school in the first year's work, an aggregate of 76.44 in a possible of 80. This is over one per cent. higher than any previous record and five per cent. better than the next highest in his class.

Prof. Harold A. Everett, of the department of naval construction and marine engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has resigned to accept the professorship of marine engineering in the post-graduate school of the Naval Academy.

The degree of master of science in electrical engineering has been conferred by Union College, Schenectady, N.Y., upon Asst. Naval Constr. H. G. Knox, U.S.N. He was also elected to membership in the Society of Sigma Xi, an honor based upon scholarship and ability in science.

Mr. Thomas Griffin, the young son of Commo. and Mrs. T. D. Griffin, U.S.N., has returned home for the summer from Tome School, Port Deposit. Miss Grace King, of Ohio, sister of Instructor W. J. King, Naval Academy, has returned home after a visit here. Ensign and Mrs. Charles Gladden, U.S.N., have been here visiting Mrs. Gladden's sisters, Mrs. Annie G. Munroe and Miss Girault, Instructor and Mrs. W. J. King and sons, who left for their home in Ohio, will soon be joined by Mrs. King's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Feldmyer, and they all will visit the Panama Exposition.

Prof. and Mrs. H. L. Rice, U.S.N., and their daughters, Misses Alice and Miriam Rice, have left here for Elgin, Ill., where the young ladies will spend the summer. Their parents will make a tour in the northwest, visiting Portland and Seattle. The two sons of Prof. and Mrs. Rice will spend the summer with friends on a farm in Anne Arundel county, Md. Prof. N. M. Terry, U.S.N., and family are spending the summer at the Lynne Inn, Lynne, Conn. Mme. Voinot, wife of Prof. P. E. Voinot, Naval Academy, and their daughter and son have left for Petersburg, Va., where they will be joined later by Professor Voinot. Mr. Joseph M. Armstrong, wife and son have returned from California after a visit to Mrs. Gildart, wife of Lieut. Robert C. Gildart, U.S.A., the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, who recently returned from the Philippines and is now at Fort Baker, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong also visited their daughter, Mrs. Cygion, wife of Lieut. J. R. Cygion, U.S.A., at Fort Scott, Cal., and visited the expositions at San Francisco and San Diego.

The friends of St. John's College of Annapolis, are rejoicing over the fact that this gallant institution has won a place as one of the ten institutions most efficient in military science in the country. The designation carries with it the right to recommend one student for appointment in the Regular Army as a second lieutenant, who has to take no mental examination for entrance. Lieut. Chauncey St. C. McNeill, U.S.A., is the military instructor at St. John's.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., June 23, 1915.

Among guests on the post are Mrs. John Simpson at Col. William A. Simpson's; Mrs. Frank J. Morrow, wife of Captain Morrow, 27th Inf., and Miss Morrow are visiting Major Henry M. Morrow; Mr. Arthur E. Baker is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Edgar S. Miller; Miss Margaret Normoyle, of Fort Ontario, visited on the post on Monday; Chaplain Herbert S. Smith, 3d Inf., on leave from Madison Barracks, spent a few days last week with his brother, Chaplain E. B. Smith.

Mrs. Otis R. Cole and infant son are with Mrs. Cole's parents, Col. and Mrs. Edwin F. Glenn. Major Albert E. Truby, Med. Corps, and family are spending leave at Dr. Truby's home, Otto N.Y.

The Clock Tower building, New York Arsenal, is undergoing repairs and improvements, including a renewed roof, while a cornice is being added to correspond with the style of the other buildings of the arsenal.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., June 15, 1915.

Mrs. S. E. Allen entertained with three tables of bridge last week. Prizes were won by Mesdames Bettison, Parisian and Bown. Miss Ethel Allen left June 9 for a visit with Mrs. Charles F. Roe at her country home, Pine Terrace, Highland Falls. On June 8 Capt. and Mrs. Colvin had dinner for Mrs. Bown, Miss Allen and Mr. Olmquist. Mrs. Frank, of Louisville, Ky., guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Selby H. Frank, left for her home yesterday. Mrs. Brinton surprised Captain Brinton last week on his birthday with a dinner party, consisting of his classmates and their wives stationed here; they included Majors and Mesdames Hawkins, Shepard, Colvin, Bunker and Mrs. Theodore Reddock, of Annapolis. Miss Désaline Shepard has returned home from school for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Zinn Gould, of New York city, came down Friday to spend a few days with Capt. and Mrs. Brinton. Sunday afternoon Col. and Mrs. Allen entertained informally for Capts. and Mesdames Bettison, Colvin, Brinton and Mr. and Mrs. Gould. Lieut. and Mrs. Weyman Beechler, U.S.N., were down for over Sunday with their sister, Mrs. Bunker. On Sunday afternoon Major and Mrs. Shepard invited a number in to meet them. That same evening the Bunkers and their guests had supper with Major and Mrs. Hawkins; Mrs. Shepard had bridge yesterday for Mesdames Bettison, Brinton and Hanna. Lieut. John C. Henderson arrived for duty last week. Mrs. Henderson and daughter will join him later.

Fort Hancock, N.J., June 22, 1915.

Ensign Theodore Roodock, of the U.S.S. Utah, and Mrs. Roodock spent several days last week with their sister, Mrs. Bunker. Mrs. Henderson and small daughter arrived June 8 and are living at the club until quarters are ready. Lieutenant Henderson's mother, Mrs. Wirt Robinson, of West Point, arrived Wednesday for a little visit. Mrs. Shepard entertained at bridge last week for Mesdames Bettison, Hanna and Brinton. Capt. and Mrs. Bettison and three children motored to Philadelphia Wednesday and returned yesterday. Col. and Miss Allen. Capt. and Mrs. Colvin and Lieut. and Mrs. Bunker remained at the navy yard for luncheon on Saturday, when the Arizona was launched. Major and Mrs. Shepard, Capt. and Mrs. Bunker and Miss Shepard were luncheon guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Weyman P. Beechler, U.S.N.

A company of United Boys' Brigade of America, from Brooklyn, were here Saturday for a day's outing and competition drill, which was judged by Captain Brinton. Col. Rogers Birnie was a guest of Major and Mrs. Hawkins over Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. Fisher and Miss Fleming had supper

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New York

announce to those of the Services that they have made arrangements with the Army and Navy Co-operative Company of 16 East 42d Street, New York—joining them in their object of "reducing the cost of living" of the members of the Army and Navy and National Guard.

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with Major and Mrs. Shepard on Sunday. Two companies arrived from Fort Totten Saturday to have target practice here. The officers accompanying them are Capt. Thomas Duncan, Lieuts. Allen Kimberly, Walter K. Dunn and John A. Baird, who dined with Lieutenants Goolrick and Blackmore at the bachelors' mess Saturday.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., June 21, 1915.

Little Beatrice Campbell had a birthday party Wednesday and her guests were Elizabeth and Margaret Hearn, Sally and Nancy Robinson, Bertha Patterson, Charlotte Sarratt and John Cooper. Miss Helen Moss, of Detroit, Mich., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Osmun. Lieut. and Mrs. Lane had dinner Thursday for Mr. and Mrs. Duval, of Whitestone, and Mrs. and Miss Hartman, of New Albany, Ind., mother and sister of Mrs. Duval. General Hodges and Major Sarratt this week inspected Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth. On Friday Mrs. White had luncheon at Fort Hamilton for Mrs. Hodges and Mrs. Sarratt, of Fort Totten; Mrs. Abernethy, Mrs. Alston Hamilton and Mrs. Feeter, of Fort Hamilton; and that afternoon the officers and ladies of the garrison were invited in for tea to meet Gen. and Mrs. Hodges. Major and Mrs. Pearce had dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. MacMillan and Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell.

A large number from here attended the launching of the Arizona at Brooklyn Saturday. Of these Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell were luncheon guests of Capt. W. R. Shoemaker, U.S.N., on U.S.S. Arkansas, and Lieut. and Mrs. Brown had luncheon aboard U.S.S. McCall as guests of Ensign R. S. Haggart. Major and Mrs. Sarratt attended the luncheon given by the Secretary of the Navy at the navy yard.

Lieut. and Mrs. Holmer, of West Point, are visiting Mrs. Dunn during Lieutenant Dunn's absence at Sandy Hook. Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell entertained at dinner Saturday in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Hodges and for Capts. and Mesdames MacMillan and Robinson, Captains Gardner, U.S.A., and Shoemaker, U.S.N. In celebration of his redtail as captain of ordnance Capt. and Mrs. McFarland invited all members of the garrison to an informal gathering at their quarters Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Dunn served punch.

The 135th and 165th Companies left Saturday morning for Sandy Hook to encamp for ten days for the annual small-arms target practice. With the companies are Captain Duncan, Lieutenants Kimberley, Dunn and Osmun. Upon their return mine practice will commence.

FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y., June 23, 1915.

Gen. H. F. Hodges and Major E. O. Sarratt, from Fort Totten, inspected the posts of Hamilton and Wadsworth on Thursday and Friday, General Hodges stopping with Colonel White and Major Sarratt with Major Abernethy. Mrs. White entertained at luncheon Friday in honor of Mrs. Hodges and Mrs. Sarratt and for Mesdames Hamilton, Abernethy and Feeter. Col. and Mrs. White gave a reception Friday in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Hodges. Assisting in the dining room were Mesdames Abernethy, Feeter, Hamilton and Edwards.

Miss Bosley, of Baltimore, arrived Monday to visit her nephew and niece, Capt. and Mrs. Bosley. Miss Schofield, of Watertown, and Lieut. Herbert Corbin (West Point, 1915) have been guests of Lieut. and Mrs. C. C. Corbin the past week.

Much surprise has been shown over the elopement of Miss Secours, sister of Mrs. R. W. Clark, jr., at Fort Wadsworth, and Lieut. Harry L. King, also of Fort Wadsworth, who were married in New York this week. Capt. and Mrs. Roberts entertained at dinner Thursday for Major and Mrs. Abernethy, Mrs. Haskell, Miss Farrell, of Albany, Capt. L. A. Dewey, of Governors Island, Mr. Camp, of Brooklyn, and Lieut. and Mrs. C. C. Corbin.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. C. Corbin gave a dinner Wednesday for Mrs. Corbin's mother and brother, Mrs. Sweeney, of New York, and Mr. Sweeney, of San Francisco, Col. and Mrs. White, Capt. and Mrs. Roberts, Capt. and Mrs. Beckham, Miss Schofield and Lieut. Herbert Corbin. Mrs. Roberts left Friday to spend the week-end with her parents at Greenwich, Conn., where Captain Roberts joined her Saturday. Comdr. Yates Sterling, U.S.N., has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Kilbourne, with whom his wife and children are staying. Among those from Fort Hamilton who were present at the launching of the Arizona at the Brooklyn Navy Yard Saturday and the luncheon afterward were Col. and Mrs. White, Major and Mrs. Abernethy, Capt. and Mrs. Beckham, Captain Lambdin and Comdr. Yates Sterling, U.S.N.

Mrs. Bosley entertained at luncheon Saturday for her aunt. Miss Bosley, Mrs. William Maddren, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Feeter. Mrs. Bosley was among the guests at the luncheon given by Mrs. Maddren Friday at the Crescent Club, Bay Ridge, in honor of Miss Molla Bjurstadt, the Norwegian tennis champion.

Capt. and Mrs. Kitts gave a supper Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Kilbourne and Major and Mrs. Hamilton. Mrs. Dunbar, guest of Mrs. Pence, left Saturday for Annapolis. Mrs. Spaulding and the Misses Spaulding have returned to Fort Hamilton for the summer. Lieutenant Spaulding came up from Picatinny and spent last Sunday with them. Mrs. R. H. Williams is recovering from her recent serious illness. She is still with her sister, Mrs. Wyant, in Brooklyn.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., June 15, 1915.

At the Cristobal café at the exposition grounds on Saturday evening, Mrs. James P. Morton, whose husband, Commander Morton, is now at Constantinople on the U.S.S. Scorpion, gave a dinner party. Besides her parents, Admiral and Mrs. Howard, the hostess had as guests Capt. Ashley H. Robertson, U.S.N. and Mrs. Robertson, Lieut. and Mrs. I. C. Kidd, Surg. and Mrs. Howson W. Cole, jr., Lieut. C. H. Maddox and Pay Inspr. W. B. Izard, John Dupee, E. S. Crosby, of Milwaukee, Wis. Mrs. L. C. Bertlette, of Coronado, Miss Katherine Meigs and Miss Katherine Strickler, of San Francisco.

Mrs. E. C. Hickman has just returned from Fort Worden,

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in California before joining his regiment, the 7th Infantry, in Texas. Miss Frederica Fitzgerald, of Milwaukee, Wis., is the guest of Miss Martha Kean, who gave a charming dancing party on Friday in honor of her guest and for all the young women and bachelors of the garrison.

Miss Clarisse Ryan, of Fort Riley, and Miss Ennis, of Philadelphia, have returned to their homes after a visit with Miss Evelyn Bailey, at the post. On Sunday Miss Bailey gave a supper party in honor of her house guests and asked to meet them were Miss Abbott, Miss Luke, Miss Cabanne, of St. Louis, Mo., Major S. A. Cheney, Major Williams, Capt. E. G. Abbott, Lieut. C. S. Hamilton, Lieutenants Wheeler and Villalta.

One of the most interesting attractions of the lawn carnival was the entire band of the Soldiers' Home, which was kindly put at the disposal of the committee by Major W. W. Martin, Acting Governor of the Soldiers' Home.

NOTES FROM THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

Tientsin, China, May 16, 1915.

Dinner hosts this week included Major and Mrs. Dwyer, Chaplain and Mrs. Wood, Col. and Mrs. Tillson, Capt. and Mrs. Register.

Companies L and M, under Captains Kerth and Ford and Lieutenants Bagby, Doniat and Hicks, have completed their target practice on the range at Leichuang and have returned to Tientsin. Companies I and K, under Captains Morgan and Keck and Lieutenant Leonard, have taken their places on the range.

Capt. D. F. Maguire has completed his tour on the railroad and has returned to Tientsin for station. Dr. Bierbower is now on duty at Leichuang, on the target range. Lieut. and Mrs. Weaver and Captain Ford were guests, for a part of the last week, of Lieut. and Mrs. Yount, Lieut. and Mrs. Weaver left Saturday for Nagasaki, to await the transport for the States, in the meantime taking the trip through Japan.

Capt. C. B. Parrott, 24th Inf., on leave, was in Tientsin for a few days of last week, staying at the Astor House. On Thursday Lieut. and Mrs. Yount had dinner for their house guests, Lieut. and Mrs. Weaver, and Captain Ford, and Captains Kerth, Love and Parrott. On Thursday and Friday Mrs. Gad Morgan entertained at bridge and tea for Mesdames Tillson, Fisher, Clark, Dwyer, Schreiner, Wood, Bell, Dockery, Register, Robinson, Weeks, Castle, Yount, Bierbower, Weaver, Squires, Murray, Nourse and Winston. On Saturday Mrs. Robinson entertained at two tables of bridge and luncheon.

Mrs. Max S. Murray and her mother, Mrs. Nourse, were guests of Dr. and Mrs. Winston, Victoria Road, for three days last week. They were the "tiffin" guests on Friday of Mrs. Bierbower. Mrs. Winston entertained at tea for them on Wednesday. Lieutenants Bartlett and Doe, on duty with Company B, at Tongshan, are on temporary duty on the target range at Leichuang.

Mrs. C. C. Clark's luncheon guests on Sunday were Lieut. and Mrs. Yount and Captain Ford. Captain Kerth spent Sunday in Tongshan, on leave, the guest of Major and Mrs. F. W. Sladen.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BAXTER.—Born at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Lieut. John R. and Mrs. Kathryn Donaldson Baxter, June 18, 1915, a daughter, Elizabeth Robinson Baxter.

BULGER.—Born to Gunner Richard S. Bulger, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bulger, June 13, 1915, a son.

DAVIS.—Born in Washington, D.C., June 20, 1915, to Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Covode Davis, U.S.N., a daughter, Betty Covode Davis.

FINCH.—Born at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 16, 1915, to Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Finch, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., a daughter, Mary Frances.

HOWARD.—Born at Mare Island Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., June 6, 1915, to P.A. Surg. J. V. Howard, U.S.N., and Prudence Wyman Howard a son, Hugh Wyman Howard.

McAfee.—Born at Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, H.T., May 7, 1915, to Capt. L. B. McAfee, Med. Corps, U.S. Army, and Mrs. McAfee, a son, George Deshon McAfee.

MURRAY.—Born at San Francisco, Cal., June 11, 1915, to Lieut. and Mrs. Maxwell Murray, U.S.A., a daughter, Anne Howard Murray.

TOMPKINS.—Born at Manila, P.I., May 10, 1915, to the wife of Lieut. Daniel D. Tompkins, 8th U.S. Cav., a daughter.

TURNER.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., June 21, 1915, to the wife of Capt. Thomas Caldwell Turner, U.S.M.C., a son, Thomas Turner.

MARRIED.

AMORY—ARMSTRONG.—At Montreal, Canada, June 16, 1915, Lieut. Charles B. Amory, jr., U.S.A., and Miss Margaret Armstrong.

DRAKE—SMITH.—At Douglas, Ariz., June 8, 1915, Lieut. Stanley C. Drake, U.S. Cav., and Miss Aileen Smith.

ELLIS—HARRIS.—At the Chapel of St. Georges Church, New York city, June 15, 1915, by the Rev. Karl Reiland, Laura Frances Harris, daughter of Mrs. L. H. Harris, to Lieut. Edmund De Treville Ellis, Class of 1915, U.S.M.A.

FINLEY—KLANDER.—At Philadelphia, Pa., June 23, 1915, Lieut. Charles P. Finley, U.S.A., and Miss Helen Greenfield Klander.

HARVEY—TALMADGE.—At Washington, D.C., June 22, 1915, Col. Philip F. Harvey, U.S.A., and Miss Kathryn Patterton Talmadge.

PHILBROOK—GROW.—At Laramie, Wyo., June 16, 1915, Miss Mary Elizabeth Grow, sister of Mrs. C. C. Fewel, wife of Commander Fewel, U.S.N., and of Mrs. Beverly C. Daly, wife of Lieutenant Daly, U.S.A.

PAMPERIN—GRONER.—At Norfolk, Va., June 15, 1915, Ensign Lyell S. Pamperin, U.S.N., and Miss Virginia Groner.

SEARLES—BURT.—At the Naval Academy Chapel, Annapolis, Md., June 12, 1915, Ensign Thomas Mount Seares, U.S.N., and Miss Clifford Burt.

VAN METRE—GLEAVES.—At Washington, D.C., June 19,

1915, Lieut. Thomas Earle Van Metre, U.S.N., and Miss Anne Heap Gleaves, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N.

WATSON—FUREY.—At Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, N.Y., June 23, 1915, Lieut. Leroy Hugh Watson, U.S.A., and Miss Alice Virginia Furey.

DIED.

BEHHLER.—Died at Annapolis, Md., June 23, 1915, Commodore William H. Beheler, U.S.N., retired, father of Lieut. Weyman P. Beheler, U.S.N.

BURDETT.—Died at Washington, Ga., June 12, 1915, Mr. John C. Burdett, father of Lieut. Allen M. Burdett, 17th U.S. Inf.

CHANDLER.—Died at Los Angeles, Cal., June 21, 1915, Brig. Gen. John J. Chandler, U.S.A., retired.

COURTS.—Died at Washington, D.C., June 15, 1915, James C. Courts, jr., brother of Lieut. George McC. Courts, U.S.N.

DE LAVEAGA.—Died at Cupertino, Cal., June 19, 1915, Mrs. Florence Callaghan de Laveaga, wife of J. V. de Laveaga and sister of Mrs. Raby, wife of Comdr. J. J. Raby, U.S.N.

DUNN.—Died at Salem, N.J., June 17, 1915, in his eighty-sixth year, Thomas Dunn, father of the wife of Capt. F. B. Watson, U.S.A.

EMERY.—Died at Bloomfield, Ind., June 18, 1915, Major Jonas A. Emery, U.S.A., retired, father of Lieut. A. R. Emery, 27th U.S. Inf.

HUNT.—Died at Kansas City, Mo., June 15, 1915, Mrs. J. E. Hunt, sister of Mrs. Arthur James Davis, wife of Lieutenant Davis, 24th U.S. Inf.

ISHERWOOD.—Died at New York city, June 20, 1915, Chief Engr. Benjamin F. Isherwood, U.S.N., retired.

JOHNSON.—Died at Minneapolis, Minn., June 8, 1915, Mr. Joseph Henry Johnson, father of Capt. Walter H. Johnson, 2d U.S. Inf., and of Lieut. Arthur E. Johnson, 1st Inf., Minnesota National Guard.

MCCLURE.—Died at Berkeley, Cal., June 7, 1915, Mrs. Aileen Towle McClure, wife of Lieut. L. A. McClure, 16th Inf., U.S.A.

MCDONALD.—Died at Gatchelville, York county, Pa., June 8, 1915, in his sixtieth year, John A. McDonald, father of Mrs. Dempwolf, wife of Lieut. R. W. Dempwolf, U.S.C.G.

McGINTY.—Died at Annapolis, Md., June 24, 1915, Chaplain Joseph M. F. McGinty, U.S.N.

MUIR.—Died at Shelbyville, Ky., June 20, 1915, Comdr. William C. P. Muir, U.S.N., retired.

PEARSE.—Died at Key West, Fla., June 19, 1915, Ensign Clay L. Pearse, U.S.N.

PORTER.—Died at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 21, 1915, Lieut. Col. John Biddle Porter, U.S.A.

SMITH.—Died at Balmville, Newburgh, N.Y., June 21, 1915, Brevet Major Gen. George Moore Smith, N.G.N.Y., retired.

SWANN.—Died at Milton, Mass., June 14, 1915, Mrs. Thomas Laurens Swann, wife of Capt. Thomas L. Swann, U.S.N., retired.

WYMAN.—Died near Pensacola, Fla., June 17, 1915, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Wyman, parents of Lieut. Guy H. Wyman, 8th U.S. Cav.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

(Continued from page 1360.)

Col. Charles T. Cresswell, 3d Inf., colonel, filling the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Caldwell K. Biddle several weeks ago. Colonel Cresswell was the first field officer to be appointed since the new Pennsylvania Military College went into effect on June 1. Colonel Cresswell was born in Philadelphia in 1861 and was graduated from Princeton in 1880. He became a member of the 1st Regiment, Pa. N.G., in that year and in 1883 joined the 1st City Troop, in which he remained until February, 1894. He was elected first lieutenant of Battery A in 1898, and in 1898 volunteered for service with his command and was mustered into the service of the United States. He was appointed captain and adjutant of the 3d Infantry in 1899 and was elected major in 1904 and lieutenant colonel in 1911. Colonel Cresswell is a linguist of note and has traveled extensively. He is an artist by profession.

Capt. George H. White, U.S.A., inspector-instructor, on duty with the N.G.N.Y., will command the provisional company of the 7th N.Y. to go into camp at Van Cortlandt Park for instruction on June 26, to remain until the following afternoon. Captain White will have 225 intelligent American citizens under his command and will, we think, enjoy his duty just as much as the non-coms. will enjoy being under his command.

Capt. Robert Mazet, Co. D, 7th N.Y., senior line captain in that command, was unanimously elected major on June 24, vice McLean promoted, and the vacancy is now filled by a most capable and faithful officer. Major-elect Mazet, who is one of the best duty-doing members of the 7th, has only missed eight drills in a continuous service of over thirty-three years. He first joined the military as a private in the 18th Pennsylvania National Guard in July, 1876, and served with the command for eight weeks in the great railroad riots of 1877, the greatest labor disturbance the United States has ever seen. He joined Company H of the 7th N.Y. as a private in July, 1882, and was promoted corporal in 1884 and sergeant in 1888. He was elected second lieutenant of Company D in 1891, first lieutenant in 1893, and captain in 1901. He has served in the New York Assembly and was chairman of the Mazet Committee to investigate the government of New York city in 1899. His unanimous election is an evidence of the confidence his brother officers have in his ability as well as a token of appreciation for his faithful and efficient service. Colonel Appleton presided at the election. Major Mazet holds the brevet of major for meritorious service of over twenty-five years.

One hundred and fifty cavalry officers of the National Guard from Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island arrived at Burlington, Vt., June 20, to enter upon a week of instruction by lectures and practical field work at Fort Ethan Allen. Capt. Thomas A. Roberts, U.S.A., inspector-instructor of the 1st Cavalry District, is in charge. A new feature of the work this year was mounted pistol practice.

Nine companies of the Colorado National Guard were stricken from the list of National Guard organizations, recognized by the War Department, on June 23, because of deficiencies in recruiting, organization and equipment. Several other companies were put on probation pending their compliance with the requirements of the Federal law. Those dropped from the list were five in the 1st Regiment and four in the 2d, and no financial support from the Federal Government will be allowed them.

The 27th Company, Coast Art. Corps, 8th Coast Defense Command, N.G.N.Y., Capt. A. L. McKenzie, will hold its annual smoker on the drill floor of the armory. Ninety-fifth street and Park avenue, New York city, on Saturday evening, June 26, 1915. There will be boxing, fencing and vaudeville.

There will be a silver jubilee celebration in Gloversville, N.Y., July 3, 4 and 5, and Governor Whitman has promised to attend for a day. Company G, of Gloversville, Capt. R. B. Trumbull; Company E, of Schenectady, N.Y., Captain Clinton; Company F, of Schenectady, Captain Button, and Company H, of Amsterdam, Captain Green, all of the 2d Infantry, will take part. Major Walter G. Robinson, of Troy; Q.M. Lieut. J. G. Goetz, of Schenectady, and Capt. R. B. Trumbull, of Co. G, with Fire Chief Maxson, chairman of the program committee of the silver jubilee celebration, have made an inspection of the grounds that have been secured for the encampment. Companies E, F and H, of Schenectady and Amsterdam, will arrive at Gloversville Saturday morning, July 3, about nine o'clock and will be met by Company G. The full battalion will then proceed to the camp site and set up their camp. On Saturday afternoon the members of the battalion will witness the races at Berkshires Park and in the evening they will participate in the street parade. Monday morning, July 5, the four companies will take part in the parade and will return to camp for dinner. In the afternoon they will march to the headquarters of Governor Whitman and when he starts for Kingsboro, where he will deliver his speech at the encampment grounds, the four companies will act as escort.

PHILBROOK—GROW.—At Laramie, Wyo., June 16, 1915, Miss Mary Elizabeth Grow, sister of Mrs. C. C. Fewel, wife of Commander Fewel, U.S.N., and of Mrs. Beverly C. Daly, wife of Lieutenant Daly, U.S.A.

PAMPERIN—GRONER.—At Norfolk, Va., June 15, 1915, Ensign Lyell S. Pamperin, U.S.N., and Miss Virginia Groner.

SEARLES—BURT.—At the Naval Academy Chapel, Annapolis, Md., June 12, 1915, Ensign Thomas Mount Seares, U.S.N., and Miss Clifford Burt.

VAN METRE—GLEAVES.—At Washington, D.C., June 19,

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This will be followed by maneuvers. After these maneuvers the battalion will break camp and return to their respective cities.

Owing to the threatening attitude of mobs at Atlanta, Ga., against the action of Governor Slaton in commuting the death sentence of Leo M. Frank, Company C, 1st Infantry, Captain Cheron, were ordered on duty at the Governor's residence and dispersed crowds about the place. Later the entire 5th Infantry were ordered on duty, under Colonel Hall.

The new armory of Troop B, 1st Cavalry, Capt. H. A. Pickert, Michigan National Guard, at Hamilton Boulevard and Collingwood avenue, Detroit, will be formally opened Monday evening, June 28, 1915.

The 3d Infantry, of Oregon, will go into a camp of instruction at Gearhart, Ore., for a period of ten days from July 5 to 15. First Lieut. Kenneth P. Williams, Inf., U.S.A., inspector-instructor, on duty with the Militia, will accompany the 3d Infantry.

Governor Fielder, of New Jersey, has signed the order for Adjutant General Sadler calling for the camp of instruction for non-commissioned officers of Infantry to be held at the state camp grounds, Sea Girt, from July 5 to 17, inclusive. The time of instruction will be divided into two periods, the first from July 5 to 10, to be for the 4th Infantry, 5th Infantry, Headquarters Company, Supply Company and Companies A to F, inclusive, of the 1st Infantry. During the second period, from July 12 to 17, the instruction will be devoted to the 2d Infantry, 3d Infantry and Companies G to M, inclusive, 1st Infantry.

Only ten of Arkansas's twenty-four companies of National Guard received a favorable report in the annual inspection of the War Department, according to Adj't. Gen. Lloyd England on June 19. The remaining fourteen have been ordered immediately to acquire a higher average before they endanger the continuation of the state's appropriation from the Government.

Col. Ernest E. Jannicky, 47th N.Y., will parade his command at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, N.Y., Sunday, June 27. At 2 p.m. the 47th will march from the armory at Marey avenue and Lynch street, up Bedford avenue to Ebbets Field. The regiment will be reviewed by Borough President Lewis H. Pounds and his staff of department heads and prominent Brooklynites. After the review the regiment will be given a short close order drill under command of Colonel Jannicky, and following the drill an evening parade will be executed, under command of Lieut. Col. Harry B. Baldwin. Tickets have been sent to all large manufacturing concerns in Brooklyn, high schools, and to all persons applying for them.

CAMP OF NATIONAL GUARD ENGINEERS.

A camp of instruction for Companies B and C, 1st Battalion of Engineers, will be established on the "Belvoir Tract," Virginia (nearest railroad station, Acotink, Va.), to be participated in, jointly, by Engineer troops of the Militia of the states east of the Mississippi River, with attached sanitary units, Militia, as follows:

New York, 1 lieutenant colonel commanding Corps of Engineers, 1 captain, supply officer, Corps of Engineers, 1 captain, Corps of Engineers, and 1 pioneer battalion, July 6-17; 1 captain, adjutant, Corps of Engineers, 1 pontoon battalion, July 20-31.

Pennsylvania, 2 companies, Illinois, 1 company, and Michigan, 1 company, all Aug. 3-14.

The commanding officer, Washington Barracks, D.C., is charged with establishing the camp. The quartermaster, Washington Barracks, D.C., will act as quartermaster of the camp. First Lieut. Bernard A. Miller, C.E., is detailed as his assistant. Capt. Robert S. Thomas, C.E., district Engineer inspector-instructor, will proceed to the camp with the New York battalion attending the first period for duty as instructor of the Militia Engineers during the entire period of the camp. (June 16, E.D.)

COAST DEFENSES OF LONG ISLAND SOUND.

Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., June 15, 1915.

The 1st Regiment, C.A.C., Conn. N.G., under command of Col. Henry S. Dorsey, is in camp for ten days. Unfortunately foggy weather has interfered with its instruction. The evening parades, held daily at retreat, indicate close attention to infantry work, and are much appreciated by the garrison and the summer colon.

Col. George F. Downey and Mrs. Downey visited the island a week ago, guests of Mrs. Berry. The bridge club was entertained by Lieutens Davis and Richards June 4. The winners were Captains Terrell, Jordan and Stopford and Mr. La Forge. The ladies' bridge met with Mrs. La Forge, when the winners were Mrs. Barrette and Mrs. W. B. McCaskey. Major and Mrs. J. D. Barrette and Major and Mrs. J. L. Bevans. Their dinner guests June 10 were Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Stopford, Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Terrell and Lieut. and Mrs. George Ruhlen, Jr.

Capt. and Mrs. Stopford had a "rabbit" after the movies June 3 for Lieut. J. H. Newton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Newton, Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Boatwright, Mrs. J. H. Pratt and Lieutenant Montgomery. Capt. and Mrs. Alden Trotter, of Fort Michie, visited Lieut. and Mrs. Ruhlen over June 6. After the Saturday movies Capt. and Mrs. Stopford had supper for Capt. and Mrs. Trotter. Capt. and Mrs. Tidball, Miss Davenport and Lieut. and Mrs. Ruhlen, Major and Mrs. E. L. Glasgow gave a dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. Bevans, Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey, Capt. and Mrs. Tidball, Miss Davenport and Lieut. J. R. Davis.

The Misses Barrette are home from Bryn Mawr. Miss Biddle

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and Miss Barrette, after a few weeks' visit to New York and West Point, arrived back to-day. Mrs. J. O. Steger and two little daughters are back after a six months' visit in the South. Capt. and Mrs. William Tidball's house guests are Miss Davenport, of Staten Island; Mr. Templeton Johnson, of California, brother of Mrs. Tidball, and Mrs. Edward W. Ames and three children.

Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey had Sunday dinner for Capt. F. L. Dengler, Lieut. F. K. Smith, C.N.G., and Captain Keith. Mrs. Myron S. Crissey has arrived and with Captain Crissey has taken quarters formerly occupied by Capt. G. I. Jones, who has moved up the line. Mrs. G. I. Jones has returned from ten days' visit to Washington, where she attended the wedding of her sister-in-law, Miss Florina Jones.

Mrs. Roderick Carmichael gave a tea yesterday for Miss Mitchell, of New London, guest of Miss McCallum, sister of Mrs. Carmichael. All the girls and bachelors attended; the party saw Mary Pickford in the "Eagle's Mate" at the Exchange Theater in the evening and danced later at the mess.

The second game for the Defense baseball championship was won by Fort Michie from Fort Wright on Sunday; score, 8 to 6. Capt. and Mrs. Trotter, Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan, Lieut. and Mrs. Gillespie and their guest came over for the game. Mrs. John W. C. Abbott and children are at Fort Terry with Captain Abbott, lately arriving from Los Angeles.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., June 14, 1915.

Mrs. Newman gave a luncheon in honor of her mother, Mrs. Shields, of Pittsburgh, Thursday. The Misses Helen and Fannie Herr entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson and Lieut. and Mrs. Mueller at dinner on Wednesday. Mrs. Pearson left Thursday for a visit with her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Spalding, of Dorchester, Mass., to be gone while Lieutenant Pearson is on the range. Mrs. Clarke has left for Zanesville, Ohio, to be away during target season.

Mrs. Herr returned Friday from a month's stay in Washington, where she has been at the Walter Reed Hospital, undergoing an operation for appendicitis. Mrs. Elting, of Hendersonville, N.C., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Elting. Capt. and Mrs. Swift had dinner for Mrs. Elting on Thursday, and Lieut. and Mrs. Lawson gave a luncheon in her honor on Sunday. Lieutenants Blunt, McDonnell, and O'Hara and Lieut. and Mrs. Pope were among those giving dinners Saturday.

Mrs. Rockenbach has been for the last week the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Baldwin, at Catoosa Springs. Lieut. and Mrs. Burton Read have returned from a two months' stay in Colorado, where Lieutenant Read has been on duty, closing up affairs in the strike zone.

The right wing of the 11th Cavalry left June 11 for the target range, to be gone a month.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, June 20, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. B. B. Butler had dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. S. M. De Loffre, Lieut. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Conley and Lieutenant Paschal. The party later attended the Grimes reception. Mrs. Howard had Mesdames De Loffre, Rutherford, Mitchell and Butler in for bridge on Monday in honor of Mrs. Allan Rutherford, of Panama. Others joined for tea.

The reception given by Capt. and Mrs. Grimes was a large and lovely affair. All the post people and many from town were present. Lieut. and Mrs. Miller had Capt. and Mrs. Van Horn, Lieutenants Purdon and Corlett in to dinner preceding the Wednesday dance at the officers' mess, which all attended. Capt. and Mrs. De Loffre are giving a long motor trip to-day for Lieut. and Mrs. Howard, Lieut. and Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Conley and Mrs. Allan Rutherford.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Turtle gave a dance at the Tea Room Friday evening to about sixty guests, including Lieutenants Potter, Tarbutton, Ord, Wyche, Bull, Milliken and Whitten. Lieutenant Whitten, with Mrs. Reed and Miss Moore as his guests, motored to Boston Saturday. From the 25th Lieutenant Whitten's two sisters will be guests at the Tea Room, 17 Macomb street, for a few weeks. Capt. and Mrs. Van Horn gave a pretty dance for a large party Saturday evening at the Tea Room in honor of Major and Mrs. Fenton, of Fort Ethan Allen, who are house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Van Horn for over Sunday. Mrs. McCoy and Mrs. Fenton received with Mrs. Van Horn and Mrs. De Loffre served. Supper was served at eleven and the Kempner orchestra furnished music. Masses of gorgeous peonies were all over the house music.

Colonel McCoy is getting ready to leave Plattsburg Barracks and the 30th Infantry. Many regrets are expressed by the regiment and the people of Plattsburg. Mrs. McCoy and daughter may remain in town for a short while to enable the Colonel to prepare a home for them in Albany. Mrs. Conley entertained Miss Berry Waller, Lieut. and Mrs. Butler, Lieut. and Mrs. Howard, Miss Ross, Lieutenants Potter, Ord and Wyche at dinner Saturday, going later to the Van Horn dance. Col. and Mrs. McCoy gave a dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Grimes, Lieut. and Mrs. Howard on Thursday.

Majors Bandholtz and Ferguson spent a few days at West Point, going there for the twenty-fifth reunion of the class of '90. There were thirty members at the banquet, the largest number together in years. Another banquet was given the class by Mr. Keech, of New York city. Capt. and Mrs. Nixon have returned from their trip to Princeton. Mrs. J. W. Wright, wife of Captain Wright, formerly of the 5th, now in the 29th, has arrived in Plattsburg from Atlanta, Ga., with her daughter, Pauline, to spend the summer with her father, Dr. R. E. Hyde. Mr. and Mrs. Foote had dinner Friday for Miss Johnson, Miss Dorothy Foote, Lieutenants Milliken and Bull. Captain Shaw spent a few days at the post last week. General Grimes has gone to Boston for a few days. Mrs. Mitchell's mother, Mrs. Alford, is with her now.

POINT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., June 13, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles R. Alley's dinner guests Saturday were Capt. and Mesdames Lincoln, Masteller, Rhoades, Baker, Mrs. Bradley and Mrs. Pernau. Captain Christy gave a luncheon Friday on board the cruiser Brooklyn for Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth McAlpine, U.S.N., Major and Mrs. Nugent, Capt. and Mrs. Brigham, Capt. and Mrs. Masteller and Mrs. Rose. Mr. George F. Adams gave a dinner Tuesday at the Chamberlin for Major and Mrs. Pettus, Capt. and Mrs. Baker, Capt. and Mrs. McKenney and Mrs. Bradley. Lieut. and Mrs. Lehand H. Stanford are rejoicing over the birth of a daughter.

Lieut. Rufus F. Maddux gave a stag dinner in honor of the National Guard officers, who left for their homes June 10. Capt. and Mrs. S. G. Sharpley have arrived. Captain Sharpley to command the 118th Company. Miss Wing entertained the Class Card Club Tuesday. Prizes were won by Mesdames Ide, Dodson and McCune. Major and Mrs. Dillard and Mrs. Kingman were dinner guests of Dr. and Mrs. Pillsbury Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Farnsworth left Thursday for New Hampshire, to spend a four months' leave before sailing for the Philippines. Mrs. Ralph W. Kingman and daughter, Katherine, spent the week in Washington with Gen. and Mrs. Kingman.

Gene Walker celebrated her fourth birthday anniversary with a children's party for Katherine Kingman, John, Robert and Helen Wilson, Fredrika Williford, Billie Rose, Bettie and Jack Farnsworth and Emily Gibson. Katherine Kingman captured the prize for the Peter Rabbit game, and Eddie Farnsworth for the peanut hunt. Lieut. and Mrs. Williford were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Alley, at the Hotel Chamberlin, Saturday night.

Miss Jemison has returned from New York. Mrs. C. D. Pierce gave a bridge-luncheon Friday; prizes were won by Mesdames Ide, Stovall and Alley. Mrs. Walker's aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, of Washington, are visiting her. Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. Stovall had dinner Saturday for Lieuts. and Mesdames Chapman, Cox and Dodson. The Class Card

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Club met with Mrs. Chambers this week. Prizes were won by Mesdames Alley, Cox and Chapman. Capt. and Mrs. J. K. Crain entertained at dinner Friday.

Capt. William L. Patterson, secretary of the Aviation School at San Diego, Cal., is the guest of Lieutenant Kingman. Col. and Mrs. A. N. Stark had dinner Sunday at the Hotel Chamberlin for Capt. and Mesdames Baker, Brigham and Taylor, Mrs. Bradley and Mr. Adams. Col. and Mrs. George F. Chase and daughters are at the Sherwood for several weeks.

Major and Mrs. Nugent gave a dinner at the Chamberlin Sunday for Lieuts. and Mesdames Jouett, Haskell and Mrs. Cameron. Major and Mrs. Pettus and Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Moore Friday.

Fort Monroe, Va., June 21, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. Maddux had dinner for eleven on June 18. Major and Mrs. Nugent and Mr. G. F. Adams were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Francis H. Lincoln Wednesday. Mrs. C. M. Seaman entertained at bridge Thursday. Prizes were won by Mesdames Masteller, Moore, Stewart and Peirce. Lieut. and Mrs. James B. Haskell had dinner June 18 at the Fort Monroe mess for Major and Mrs. Nugent, Lieut. and Mrs. James C. Waddell and Mrs. Cameron.

Mrs. Brigham and children have gone to California for a visit with Mrs. Brigham's parents in San Francisco. Lieut. J. K. Jemison gave a dinner Saturday at the Hotel Chamberlin for Lieut. and Mrs. Rose, Misses Jemison, Butt, Sassold, Littell and Hall, Mr. Underwood, Mr. Mallon, Captain Humphrey and Lieutenant Doig.

There was an informal dance at the Fort Monroe mess Friday evening, a large part of the garrison attending. Mrs. C. M. Seaman gave a bridge party Wednesday; prizes were won by Mesdames Chapman, Cox, McCune and Crain. Miss Little, of Washington, Miss Elise Hall, of Mobile, Miss Turner, of Birmingham, Ala., Miss Arrington Butt, Miss Mildred Sasse, Mr. Underwood and Mr. Mallon, of Richmond, were weekend guests of Lieut. and Miss Jemison.

Col. and Mrs. Stark entertained at dinner Sunday at the Hotel Chamberlin for Col. and Mrs. Haynes, Mrs. Fowler, Capt. and Mrs. Seaman and Captain Brigham. An interesting tennis tournament among the officers at Fort Monroe ended this week, Capt. C. M. Seaman winning the cup, Capt. C. E. Brigham second prize, and Lieut. A. Gibson the consolation. Lieut. and Mrs. Rose had dinner Sunday for Misses Jemison, Wing, Hall, Lieutenants Baird, Campbell, Jemison and Wing.

An exciting game in the baseball series was played Saturday between the 41st Co. and the 118th Co. The game was called at the end of the thirteenth inning; score, 3 to 3.

JAMESTOWN.

Jamestown, R.I., June 22, 1915.

The first of the North Atlantic Fleet arrived in the bay at eight o'clock this morning and many parties have been made up to see the other ships come into the harbor from the Dumplings. The hotels are full of Navy people and many cottages have filled in the past week. Recent Navy arrivals include Rear Admiral and Mrs. Logan, Capt. Mrs. P. W. Hourigan, Mrs. Fairfax Leary, Mrs. John Downes, Capt. and Mrs. Theiss, Miss Katherine Theiss, Lieut. O. M. Hastvedt, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hastvedt, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. L. Littlefield, Rear Admiral and Mrs. C. H. Davis, Miss Davis, Ensign Starr King, Mrs. King, Lieut. and Mrs. R. M. Farwell.

Commo. and Mrs. T. Porter have purchased the Rousseau villa and will occupy it this season. Mrs. George Harrison and Cadet Ray Harrison and Mrs. George Neil are registered at the Allen cottage. Rear Admiral W. B. Bailey has leased the Weeden villa. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Seaton Schroeder have occupied their villa since early in May.

The joint library associations of Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts left the Gardner House on Saturday after being entertained at the War College, where Admiral Austin M. Knight delivered a lecture and the members enjoyed seeing a drill of the apprentices.

There was a slight fire on board one of the torpedo boat destroyers on Thursday, which caused considerable commotion among the passengers of the Jamestown ferryboat on a return trip from Newport.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., June 20, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. King had dinner Monday for Captain Biddle and Lieutenant Haskell, here on duty at the Militia joint camp of instruction. Dr. and Mrs. Graham have visiting them Mrs. Graham's mother and brother, Mrs. H. A. Edwards, and Mr. Justin Edwards, of Waterloo, Ohio. Capt. and Mrs. Smedberg gave a tea-dance on Tuesday in honor of Mrs. William R. Smedberg, sr., and Miss McIver. About forty couples were present. Mesdames Purington, Eastham, Foster, Smalley, Ballantyne, Rivers, Cox and Kochersperger served refreshments. Capt. and Mrs. Cox on Wednesday gave a riding party with a picnic supper served on the lawn upon the rider's return. The evening ended with dancing. The guests were Majors and Mesdames De Witt and Fenton and twenty others. Capt. and Mrs. Kochersperger gave a dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Smedberg and Mrs. William R. Smedberg, sr. On Wednesday Mrs. Rivers left for Roanoke, Va., called by the sudden illness of her mother, Mrs. Battle. Miss Nancy King arrived home Thursday for her summer vacation.

A riding party was given Thursday afternoon by Capt. and

Mrs. Baer and Lieut. and Mrs. Andrews to Mallett's Bay, where they had supper, returning in time to be present at the usual ladies' night at the club. The party included Misses Dickman, Devol, Denys, Winn and Bregstein and Lieutenants Brett, Taubbee, Nelson, Foster and Ratzkoff. Miss Jeannette Jordan, of Maryland, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Ballantyne, and Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett. Mrs. Walter D. Smith and children left Thursday for West Point, where they will be joined in July by Lieutenant Smith for duty.

The beautiful dance given Friday night by Col. and Mrs. Dickman for their daughter, Miss Dorothy Dickman, was preceded by a dinner given by Major and Mrs. DeWitt for Capt. and Mesdames Romeyn, Bartlett, Lieuts. and Mesdames Barney and Smalley, Mrs. Foster and Lieutenant Parker. Capt. and Mrs. Baer gave a dinner the same night for Major and Mrs. Fenton, Capt. and Mrs. Coxe, Lieut. and Mrs. Buchanan and Major Rivers. Capt. and Mrs. Whitlock's dinner guests were Misses Munn, Devol, Dickman and Bergstein, Lieutenants Ratzkoff, Nicholson, Brett and Foster. All three parties attended the dance, which was the success of the season; the 2d Cavalry orchestra played.

Major and Mrs. Fenton motored to Plattsburg for the weekend. Capt. and Mrs. King and Lieutenant Meade were Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, of Shelburne, Vt. The regular Sunday tea was this week in charge of and served by Mesdames Romeyn, Beck and Smalley. Lieutenant Patten is on temporary duty at the post. Lieut. and Mrs. Andrews's guest, Miss Denys, has returned to her home in Washington, D.C. Captain Powers has returned from leave.

FORT ONTARIO NOTES.

Fort Ontario, Oswego, N.Y., June 21, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. W. E. P. French, retired, are visiting their son, Lieut. Marion Ogilvie French. They are here for the French-Johnston wedding, which will take place the latter part of June. Major Normoyle and Lieutenant Welty motored to the Stoney Point rifle range and Madison Barracks on Tuesday, returning Wednesday. Capt. Hamilton A. Smith and Miss Patty Smith have returned from the West Point graduation exercises. Miss Patty Smith graduated from the Emma Willard School at Troy, N.Y., on June 9, and expects to enter Smith College.

Master William Dutton and nurse left Tuesday for Philadelphia, where his mother and father, Lieut. Benjamin Dutton, U.S.N., have taken apartments for a few months. Mrs. Dutton expects to return to the post later in the summer. Miss Watrous, who has been attending the Emma Willard School, arrived Wednesday to visit at the home of her cousin, Capt. Frank H. Burton. Mrs. Burton and she left Saturday to spend a few days at the Stoney Point rifle range, where they will be guests in the Walling camp. Miss LaFavour returned Saturday from a short visit to the camp, where she was the guest of Mrs. Walling.

Wednesday and Thursday of last week were quite a departure from the usual routine of post life, due to the presence of the Pathé Moving Picture Company. Many pictures were taken on the post of several drills executed by Companies A and B. Lieutenants Hurley and Herwig figured quite prominently in the pictures, which were made to form a part of the twenty-ninth episode of the "Romance of Elaine."

Gen. and Mrs. George P. Borden, retired, of New York city, are guests of Major and Mrs. Normoyle for the summer. Gen. and Mrs. Borden and Major and Mrs. Normoyle motored as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Pell, of Oswego, to South Bay on last Thursday evening. Mrs. Borden, mother of Mrs. Welty, returned to the post yesterday after a visit among friends in Greensburg, Pa.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., June 19, 1915.

Mrs. Berkeley T. Merchant, who had been visiting her parents, Col. and Mrs. C. A. Hatfield, in Baltimore, Md., returned to the post May 29. Miss Nora Gouch arrived May 29, to be house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. V. S. Foster. The "Ben Greet Players" gave an open-air performance of "Twelfth Night" on the State Agricultural College campus Saturday, May 29, in Manhattan, Kas., and among the many theater parties was one given by Capt. R. C. Foy for Lieuts. and Mesdames Merchant, Foster, Polk, Chamberlin, Cullum, Miss Hershinger, Miss Gouch and Lieut. H. R. Adair. Lieut. and Mrs. H. D. Chamberlin gave a jolly dinner Saturday for Lieuts. and Mesdames Cullum, Foster, Merchant, Chamberlin, Polk, Miss Gouch, Miss Hershinger, Captain Foy and Lieut. H. R. Adair. Capt. R. C. Foy, Lieutenants Doak, Winfrey, Adair, Engel, Taubbee, Erwin and Kobbé gave a dinner May 31 in honor of Mrs. B. T. Merchant and for Lieuts. and Mesdames Chamberlin, Polk, Cullum, Foster, Misses Erwin, Gouch and Hershinger. Lieut. and Mrs. V. S. Foster were hosts June 1 at a jolly dance in the post hall in honor of their house guests, the Misses Gouch and Hershinger.

Mrs. C. G. Harvey and small daughter, Betty, left June 2 for Mrs. Harvey's home in Boston, Mass. Lieut. and Mrs. B. T. Merchant gave a large dinner in honor of Lieutenant Merchant's birthday anniversary June 3. Mrs. J. B. W. Corey and small son left June 4 for the East, to spend the summer. Miss Harriet Norman, of Lancaster, Pa., arrived June 4, to be house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. H. D. Chamberlin. Mrs. E. G. Cullum left June 5 for her home in New York. Mrs. E. G. Cullum gave a tea in honor of Miss Nor-

and Mrs. J. A. Crane left June 18 for Baltimore, Md., to spend leave. Mrs. Gaylord, Miss Gaylord, of Kansas City, and Miss Ferris, of New York, house guests of Lieut. E. H. Hicks, left June 18 for Kansas City; Lieut. E. G. Cullum left to spend a leave in New York before joining his regiment. Capt. C. E. Hawkins, Miss Best and Miss Peppard returned the same day with the Kansas City polo team to Kansas City. Lieut. and Mrs. V. S. Foster gave a jolly supper Friday. Lieut. and Mrs. G. S. Patton, Jr., were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Henry R. Richmond Friday. Miss Meredith Martin, of St. Louis, arrived June 18, to be the houses guest of Major and Mrs. D. E. Aultman. Mrs. E. E. Hickok is also the house guest of Major and Mrs. Aultman.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., June 15, 1915.

Mrs. Robert S. Knox on Wednesday gave a large bridge luncheon in honor of Mrs. Torrey B. Maghee. Prizes were won by Mesdames Parker and Waring. Mrs. Little is the house guest of Mrs. Murray Baldwin. Mrs. George S. Young gave a dinner party on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Allen Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Edgar A. Fry, Mrs. Freeman Field and Miss Polly Young.

Many of the post people attended the annual rose festival in Portland Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week. On Friday the 1st and 2d Battalion of the 21st Infantry took part in the grand parade, with Major Wilson Chase in command. On Friday night the officers of the U.S.S. Dakota were hosts at a large dance given on board ship, to which all the officers and ladies of the post were invited.

Mrs. William Brooke on Tuesday gave a "yellow" luncheon for a dozen guests. Mrs. Henry C. Cabell gave a large tea at her home in Portland on Saturday. All the ladies of the post were present. Mrs. James B. Woolnough entertained the musical club this week. The afternoon was devoted to music by French composers. Major and Mrs. Wilson Chase gave a dinner for eight on Wednesday in compliment to their house guest, Miss Rice.

Company K, 21st Inf., gave a dance Tuesday night in the post hop room in honor of Sergeant Wheeler, of that company, who is retiring after thirty years of continuous service. Music was furnished by the 21st Infantry band.

Many officers and ladies of the post attended the reception given by the Oregon Naval Militia on board the S.S. Boston. The guests of honor were Governor Withycombe, of Oregon, and the queen of the rose festival. Mrs. Harry A. Hegeman gave a sewing party on Monday afternoon for Mrs. Hegeman, sr., entertaining Mesdames Offley, Fry, Gibner, Gill, Woolnough, Clute and Rowe.

Mrs. Ralph R. Glass gave a bridge party Monday for Mesdames Young, Baker, Parker, F. Field, P. C. Field, Page, Hartz, Brooke, Taylor, Maghee, Knox, Chase, Waring and Miss Rice. Prizes were won by Mrs. Baker and Miss Rice. Mrs. John H. Page, sr., visited at the home of her son, Capt. John H. Page, this week.

14TH CAVALRY AND 9TH INFANTRY NOTES.

Fort McIntosh, Laredo, Texas, June 12, 1915.

Col. and Mrs. Brown gave a progressive dinner for twenty on May 26 in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Munro. Capt. and Mrs. Munro and Col. and Mrs. Brown were luncheon guests of Capt. and Mrs. Sirmyer on May 27. Miss Mary Parks gave a dinner for ten at the Hamilton Hotel a few nights before she left for the West. Capt. and Mrs. Munro left May 29 for their new station, Fort Reno, Okla.

The luncheon club held its last meeting with Mrs. R. A. Brown, Miss Alma Pierce gave a bridge luncheon in honor of Mrs. Hanson on June 9. Mrs. R. A. Brown won the prize. Mrs. R. A. Brown, Mrs. Sirmyer, Mrs. Hobson, Mrs. Koester and Mrs. Anderson were honor guests at the Ladies' Five Hundred Club, which met with Mrs. MacGregor June 10. Gen. and Mrs. Evans and Capt. and Mrs. Sirmyer were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Brown June 5. Gen. and Mrs. Evans left June 7 for San Francisco, to be gone several months. Dr. Phillips and Lieutenant Murphy gave a supper for Lieut. and Mrs. Zane, Miss Marguerite Nelson and Miss Elizabeth Johnson on June 6.

Major Howard is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Brown, but leaves Saturday for Corpus Christi to join his family at their summer cottage. The "wind up" party given at the target range by the officers of the 9th Infantry was a great success. Several automobiles full of people from McIntosh and Laredo enjoyed the evening. The band played and a delicious Dutch supper was served. Among those present were Capt. and Mrs. Sirmyer, Lieut. and Mrs. Morris, Major Jenks, Capt. Kirby Walker, Lieutenant Murphy and Captain Evans from Fort McIntosh, and a number from Laredo.

GALVESTON.

Galveston, Texas, June 13, 1915.

Galveston is proud of the record made by Cadet Edwin R. Kimble, eldest son of Mrs. Elvira R. Kimble, of this city, who was graduated at West Point Military Academy. Lieutenant Kimble's younger brother, Frederick, has left for New York to enter the Military Academy, having spent the past year at a preparatory school in Washington. Lieutenant Kimble led his class every year, graduating with second honor.

Miss Mathilda Alice Sweeney gave an elegantly appointed terrace dinner party at Hotel Galvez Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Dorsey and Lieut. Elmer C. Desobry. Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Maynard chaperoned the party, which included the bridal party exclusively. Miss Zola Brashear, of St. Louis, Mo., recent guest of Miss Dorsey, is now the guest of Mrs. John B. Maynard, of Fort Crockett, U.S.A. Mrs. Marvin Lee Graves gave a bridge luncheon at noon on Friday in honor of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Ghent, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Daniel T. Ghent, U.S.N. Mrs. Ghent sailed on Saturday for New York after a visit in Belton and Galveston as the guest of relatives. Mrs. John F. Chenoweth, wife of Chaplain John F. Chenoweth, has returned from a month's trip to New York and points in Connecticut, visiting friends in Washington, D.C., en route home.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, June 19, 1915.

Lieut. Col. Tyree R. Rivers, 13th Cav., will spend a two months' leave in the East. Col. Edwin A. Root, transferred to the 30th Infantry, left for his new station at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., this week. The day of his departure the officers of the regiment called at his quarters in Camp Cotton to say good-bye and the regimental band gave him a farewell serenade. Capt. Walter C. Babcock, 13th Cav., who left recently for border patrol duty, was taken ill and returned to this garrison, where he was operated on for appendicitis at the post hospital and is reported doing well.

Mrs. Lucien G. Berry, wife of Colonel Berry, 4th Field Art., is the guest of the garrison of her son-in-law and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. John W. Sherwood. Mrs. A. D. Surles is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Gaines, in El Paso.

Major Charles S. Farnsworth, 16th Inf., left this week for San Francisco for a visit before reporting for duty at Washington, D.C., at the War College. Mrs. Franklin O. Johnson gave an auction bridge party Monday complimentary to her guest, Mrs. Walter C. Babcock.

Lieutenant Bloxham Ward gave a dinner party at the Country Club on Wednesday in honor of Major and Mrs. Charles S. Farnsworth.

At the last moment, last week, the order for the troops of the 13th Cavalry, which marched down from their station at Columbus, N.M., expecting to take station at this post, to return to New Mexico were changed and the squadron is still here in camp, the troops of the other squadron having taken the places of the troops of the 15th Cavalry along the border and the latter leaves in Kentucky before joining their regiments. Lieut.



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have all been concentrated at the garrison, the order for foreign duty also having been changed. The troops of the 15th Cavalry will take part in the Fourth of July exercises being planned by the citizens of El Paso.

The regimental band of the 6th Infantry participated in the Flag Day exercises held in El Paso the first of the week in Cleveland Square.

In the baseball game last Sunday Company F team, 16th Inf., defeated the Elks' team.

TENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Huachuca, Ariz., June 11, 1915.

Colonel Brown gave a large reception May 29 complimentary to Major Gray, here for annual inspection of the regiment. Dancing and cards were enjoyed. Mesdames Applington and Cornell, living in Naco since Troop A has been stationed there, returned to the post June 1, as the troops at Naco are to be changed with the two troops at Huachuca having the least border service.

Mrs. Walton returned June 1 from a month's visit in San Francisco. Capt. and Mrs. Boyd had dinner June 3 for Major and Mrs. Marrow, Mrs. Fleming and Major Gray. Capt. and Mrs. Kennington and their three little daughters arrived on Saturday and Captain Kennington has been assigned to Troop D. Lieut. and Mrs. Dockery had dinner the same evening for Capt. and Mrs. Boyd, Capt. and Mrs. Babcock and Lieut. and Mrs. Troxel.

Staunton Babcock, son of Capt. and Mrs. Babcock, is spending vacation with his parents. Garrett Philips is home from the Military Academy at Roswell, N.M. Lieut. and Mrs. H. A. Meyer, jr., and their children arrived Sunday by motor from El Paso. Lieutenant Meyer has been assigned to Troop M.

Troops D, H, K and M left Monday to camp at the target range for their season's practice. Troops C and I left for Naco Tuesday. They spent one night in camp and arrived at Naco Wednesday, where they relieved Troops A and B, which returned to Huachuca, also camping over night on the way, and arrived on Thursday. Major Evans remains at Naco in command. Captain Babcock and Lieutenant Hoge are with Troop C, and Lieutenants Mueller and Barker with Troop I. Mrs. Mueller and Mrs. Barker have joined their husbands at Naco. Troop A, with Captain Cornell and Lieutenant Applington, is camped on the target range, as there are not sufficient quarters for all the troops in the post. Troop B is occupying barracks.

Mrs. Lloyd is visiting the family of Capt. and Mrs. Boyd for a few days. Mrs. Holcomb and sons returned to the post from Naco ahead of the Captain.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY NOTES.

Douglas, Ariz., June 19, 1915.

The officers' mess on Sunday evening entertained at the first of a series of dinner parties in their new adobe club building. Those invited on this occasion were Col. and Mrs. Truitt, Major and Mrs. Wilder, Lieuts. and Mesdames Kirtland and Davis and Miss Lucile Campbell. Col. and Mrs. Truitt and Lieut. and Mrs. Davis were recent supper guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Falk. Captain Bomford has returned from a visit to his family at Fort Sam Houston.

Mesdames Whitfield and Davis on Tuesday were guests of the bridge club, which met with Mrs. Cook. Lieutenant Davidson, who left a week ago for a motorcycle trip to the coast, wrote from the Grand Canyon that he is having a glorious time, notwithstanding a few mishaps. Capt. and Mesdames McCammon, Leonard, Peck and Lieut. and Mrs. Venable were dinner guests of the officers' mess on Wednesday.

Capt. and Mrs. Whitfield entertained at dinner at the Gadsden Hotel by Major Gen. William A. Kobbé, retired, father of Major F. W. Kobbé, 18th Inf. Music was furnished by the 18th Infantry orchestra. All the officers of the 18th Infantry attended. Mrs. Pickering gave a card party Friday at the country club for Mesdames Worrior, Bessell and Minnigerode. A prize was awarded to Mrs. Worrior. Lieut. and Mrs. Carey, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Lutz and Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Palmer left Monday for the White Mountains, about thirty miles north of Fort Apache, in Navajo county. They made the trip by automobile and expect to be gone for several weeks.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Douglas, Ariz., June 16, 1915.

A reception was held on Thursday at the Gadsden Hotel by Major Gen. William A. Kobbé, retired, father of Major F. W. Kobbé, 18th Inf. Music was furnished by the 18th Infantry orchestra.

All the officers of the 18th Infantry attended. Mrs. Pickering gave a card party Friday at the country club for Mesdames Worrior, Bessell and Minnigerode. A prize was awarded to Mrs. Worrior. Lieut. and Mrs. Carey, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Lutz and Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Palmer left Monday for the White Mountains, about thirty miles north of Fort Apache, in Navajo county. They made the trip by automobile and expect to be gone for several weeks.

The 18th ball team won from the Artillery on Saturday in

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the most exciting game of the season. The game went for fourteen innings, scores being made by both teams in the eleventh and thirteenth innings, so that neither team could gain on the other. In the fourteenth Steward, a pinch hitter, made a three-bagger, scoring Miller, on first. Score—18th, 10; Artillery, 9.

Capt. and Mrs. Worriow had dinner at the Gadsden Monday for Col. and Mrs. Rogers, Capt. and Mrs. Gibson and Lieut. and Mrs. Garey. Lieutenant O'Donnell gave a dinner on Tuesday for Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher and Miss Helen Flanigan, of Bisbee, Captain Casper and Lieutenant Smith.

Lieutenant Smith entertained at luncheon in camp on Saturday for Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher, Miss Helen Flanigan, Captain Morrow, Captain Doster, Lieutenants O'Donnell and Olson. On Saturday a large dinner was given at the country club complimentary to General Kobbe by Major Kobbe. Captains Morrow, Hand, Peyton, Lieutenants Brewer, Duke, Betcher, McCormack, Olson and Chaplain Winters. The card club was entertained on Tuesday by Mrs. Cook, the prize going to Mrs. Schultz. Mrs. Marley gave a card party on Tuesday, when prizes were won by Mesdames Rand, Cook and Hill. The Spanish class of the 6th Brigade, conducted by Señor de la Fuente, is making excellent progress. The following officers are taking the course: Captains Casper, Bessell, Leonori, Morrow, Lieutenants Duke, O'Donnell, Case, Dusenbury and Chaplain Stull.

TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp Gaillard, C.Z., June 4, 1915.

The 29th Infantry officers' mess threw open the doors of its club rooms last Friday evening and bade all the officers and ladies of the camp welcome to its "house warming." It was something like an "old home" gathering, for Captain Paine, Lieut. and Mrs. Moody and Lieutenant Bandholtz came from our subpost at Gatun and Lieutenant Musham came home from duty at Corozal, to be with us. The mess has been established in one of the buildings opposite the administration building. The upper floor has the reading and social rooms. The lower floor has been fitted up for hops. Preceding the formal opening of the mess a dinner was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Wagner for Lieut. and Mrs. Crawford, Lieuts. W. H. Morrissey and J. R. Emory, Jr. Lieut. and Mrs. Jenkins had dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Keller and Lieut. and Mrs. Erle M. Wilson.

Capt. and Mrs. G. Maury Crallé and son Maury arrived at Culebra this week. Captain Crallé commands Company B, Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin Butcher and son Willie arrived last week from the States. Lieutenant Butcher has been assigned to Company L. Mrs. Mary Byrne, mother of Lieut. L. T. Byrne, has been at Ancon Hospital for two weeks for eye treatment.

The customary ceremonies at noon were observed on Memorial Day. Two companies of the 29th went to Mt. Hope Cemetery on the 30th to assist in the services conducted there by the Spanish War Veterans. Monday morning Chaplain Wood officiated at the burial of Peter Sperling, at the Corozal Cemetery. Company M, of the Engineer Corps, furnished the escort, pall-bearers and musicians, and many others attended the services. The interment was under the auspices of the U.S.W.V., of which deceased was a member.

The post school for enlisted men opened on Tuesday under the supervision of the chaplain, who has five teachers detailed to assist him. One hundred and two men have enrolled. Fourteen of these are at the subpost at Gatun. Lieut. Frank H. Moody has been detailed to assist the chaplain in supervising the school at Gatun.

At a meeting of men designated as athletic representatives by the respective organization commanders of Camp Gaillard there was formed an "Organization Team League," and plans for baseball were at once made. The schedule provides for two games of the Inter-company League for every afternoon except on holidays, when there will be one game in the morning and one in the afternoon. Great crowds are in daily attendance upon these games. From the players being developed it is planned to organize a strong regimental nine.

Chaplain Wood last week gave a stereopticon talk on "Paganjan Gorge." The 29th has received within the last three weeks 327 recruits, young men of excellent appearance and promise. A number have seen previous service. A new flag pole has been erected for the camp on Hodges Hill. Mr. Lawrence Barrett, brother of Mrs. Shelton, has accepted a position at Cristobal. St. Mark's Episcopal Church has been purchased by the land commission and turned over to the Army and is being painted and repaired. It will be the post chapel.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY AND CAMP DOUGLAS NOTES.

Camp Douglas, Ariz., June 6, 1915.

Lieutenant Cohen entertained with a dinner at the Gadsden Sunday evening for Lieutenant Colonel Lasseigne, Lieutenant Doe and Miss Campbell. Col. and Mrs. Pickering entertained Sunday evening for Captain Pearce, Med. Corps. Capt. J. B. Wilson, adjutant, and family left Tuesday for San Francisco to spend two months. Capt. Edgar A. Myer left Tuesday for Fort D. A. Russell, to remain until time to report at Fort Leavenworth for opening of the Army School of the Line. Col. and Mrs. Pickering had dinner Wednesday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Pruitt, Capt. and Mrs. Schultz, Lieut. and Mrs. Dowell.

Capt. and Mrs. Gustav A. Wieser gave a dinner at the Gadsden Tuesday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Pickering. Covers were laid for twelve. Lieutenants Cohen and Doe gave a dinner Thursday at the Douglas Country Club. The Officers' Club held a skating party at the Coliseum rink in Douglas Wednesday. Lieutenant Myer, 9th Cav., gave a dinner at the Gadsden Tuesday in honor of Miss Campbell.

Capt. and Mrs. Clark gave a dinner Friday in honor of Major and Mrs. J. B. Bennett. Lieut. and Mrs. Frissell had dinner in honor of Lieutenant Walthall. Captain Ingram gave a hop supper at his mess tent in camp after the dance Friday for Major and Mrs. Bennett, Capt. and Mrs. Clark, Capt. and Mrs. Wieser, Mesdames Dugan, McGuire and Creswell. A pleasant affair was the dance given Friday by the officers of the regiment, complimentary to the ladies of the regiment. Guests included officers and ladies of the other regiments as well as members of the country clubs of Douglas and Bisbee.

Mrs. Gustave A. Wieser gave a pretty bridge luncheon Saturday at the Gadsden, assisted by Mrs. O'Loughlin and Miss Campbell. Mrs. Davis won high-score prize. Major and Mrs. Bennett gave a dinner for twelve Saturday, complimentary to Col. and Mrs. Pruitt. Col. and Mrs. O'Connor gave a very pretty dinner party Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. Herman were guests of honor at a pretty farewell luncheon given by Mrs. Moody Wednesday.

The officers of the 6th Field Artillery celebrated the eighteenth anniversary of the organization of the regiment with a dinner Monday evening, Colonel Greble acting as toastmaster. The place-cards, cartoons of the officers represented, were the work of Lieutenant Colonel Kealy. Capt. Joseph Righter, adjutant, 9th Cav., returned Friday from a trip of three months spent in the East.

The baseball league started its last round of games this week (Wednesday), when the 11th defeated the 22d in a rather loosely played game by 16-7; Saturday the 18th defeated the 9th Cavalry by 9-4, while on Sunday the 11th defeated the 6th Field Artillery in a game, featured with plenty of hitting, by 13-6.

Douglas, Ariz., June 13, 1915.

Lieutenants Doe and Cohen gave a dinner at the Gadsden Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Dowell and Miss Campbell. Col. and Mrs. Pickering were made doubly happy Saturday afternoon by the receipt of a cablegram from the Philippines announcing the birth of twin girls to Lieut. and Mrs. Mahin. Mrs. J. B. Bennett entertained the bridge club Tuesday. President: Mesdames Paul, Applewhite, Schultz, Clark, Bussel and Herman, Pickering and Mrs. Cook, the winner of high-score prize.

On Wednesday evening one of the largest crowds of soldiers

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have been engaged in warfare for nearly a year and the question of supremacy is still undecided, but the supremacy of

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and civilians assembled in the baseball park since the arrival of the troops attended the concert given by the massed band of the brigade. Chief Musician William Herzog, 6th Field Art., directed a most enjoyable program. Last Sunday the 11th Band, under direction of Band Leader Drum, gave an exceptionally fine program at the city park.

Capt. and Mrs. Clark gave a dinner for Lieutenant Rothwell Thursday.

The Country Club on Friday was the scene of a pretty bridge party presided over by Mrs. Pickering, wife of Colonel Pickering. Those present were Mesdames F. B. King, H. B. Rice, F. L. Minnigerode, G. A. Wieser, R. Whifford, L. J. Van Schaick, C. M. Pruitt, T. Schultz, O. W. Rethorst, C. M. Dowell, W. W. Bessell, J. B. Bennett, W. B. Cowin, I. W. Rand, W. T. Wilder, W. J. O'Loughlin, W. Gibson, the Misses Palmer and Campbell. The winners of the high scores at each table were Mesdames Worriow, Frissell, Palmer, Schultz, Pruitt.

Major and Mrs. J. B. Bennett on Sunday evening were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Paul at a picnic to San Bernardino Lake. Col. and Mrs. Pickering were guests Saturday of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Paul for a buffet dinner. The officers of the camp gave the usual weekly hop Friday. From the regiment were Lieut. and Mrs. Dowell, Captain Schoeffel, Lieutenants Russell, Walthall, Roberts, Row, Doe, Capt. and Mrs. Cowin, Major Ryan, Lieut. and Mrs. Anderson, Lieutenants O'Donnell and Houghton.

Mrs. J. C. Cowin, of Omaha, Neb., arrived Tuesday to be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Cowin. She will remain with her son, Captain Cowin, while Mrs. W. B. Cowin and son Jack make a short visit to Los Angeles. Lieut. Shepard L. Pike, aid to General Davis, has gone to New York. Major Ryan received a cablegram that Mrs. Ryan sailed last Saturday from Liverpool on the St. Paul of the American Line. Mrs. Ryan has been visiting relatives in England and Ireland and will come to Douglas in a short time.

Mrs. Rethorst gave a luncheon at the Country Club Thursday as a farewell to Mrs. Herman. Among those present were Mesdames S. Bingham, W. B. Cowin, J. B. Cowin, B. B. Hyer, O. M. Moody, H. L. Nix, C. M. O'Connor, A. Pickering, T. Schultz and O. Wagner.

The past week has been the big one in the baseball line, as the 22d journeyed to Fort Huachuca and defeated the 10th Cavalry in two games by 10-2 and 8-4; while the 18th went to Bisbee, where they were defeated by 4-3. Tuesday the 9th and 10th Cavalry crossed bats at the Douglas park, the 9th winning by 18-5, while on Wednesday the 22d defeated the 9th Cavalry by 10-6. Saturday was played one of the fastest and best games of the season, when the 18th defeated the Artillery team in a fourteen-inning game by 10-9. On Sunday the 11th took a game away from the 22d in the ninth inning by a garrison finish; score, 9-8. This leaves the 11th still leading the league, with the 18th two games behind and each team with two games to play.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, June 7, 1915.

Dinners were given this week by Capt. John Robertson, Lieut. and Mrs. Matile, Lieut. and Mrs. Gross, Capt. and Mrs. Knight, Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers.

All drills and additional work were resumed by the companies after the month of rest. Preliminary target practice is in full swing now, preparatory to going on the range July 1. Reveille is now one-half hour earlier and breakfast is at six o'clock.

Lieutenant Holmes returned to duty Monday after several days on sick report.

The 27th Infantry baseball team was defeated on Tuesday by the 6th Cavalry team, 9 to 4. The 26th Infantry team is now leading the league, not having known a defeat.

On Tuesday all the officers of the regiment were given a written examination on questions covering articles to be taken for field service and for field rations. This came as a complete surprise, no one knowing why the officers were called together until all were assembled at the club house.

Texas City, Texas, June 14, 1915.

At the dinner-dance Tuesday evening at Col. and Mrs. Barth's table were seen Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Banister, M.C., Lieuts. and Mesdames Coles, Coates, Matile, Davis, Mr. Bitman Barth, Mr. Banister; Mrs. Bell's guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Pruyne and Major and Mrs. Switzer; Dr. Sappington entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Calvert; Lieutenant Miller's guests were Lieutenant Waugh and Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers; at Lieutenant Schmidt and McKinney's table were Captain Robertson, Lieut. and Mrs. Peale, Miss Muir and Lieutenant Stevens; Captain Morrow had as his guests Capt. and Mrs. Knight, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Lieut. and Mrs. T. W. Brown and Lieutenant Persons; Mrs. Purcell's guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens, Lieutenants Dean, Lindy and Royce; Lieutenant Sherman, C.E., had a table for Capt. and Mrs. Glover, Miss Reed, Miss Casteele and Lieutenant Olsmith, and at a table presided over by Captain Rogers, Captain and Mrs. Siegle and Captain Fries were seen Capt. and Mesdames.

Mrs. Waugh is spending a few days in Austin, Texas, enjoying commencement week at the University of Texas, her alma mater. The Oleander Club, a Galveston organization, located about twelve miles from here, opened its doors on Friday and extended its hospitality to this regiment for a dinner and dance. An auto truck took out to the club house all members of the regiment who were able to attend. Lieut. F. M. Miller left Friday for Fort Sheridan, Ill., to spend a leave with his family.

Mr. Bitman Barth, elder son of Col. and Mrs. Barth, left Friday for West Point to enter the U.S. Military Academy. The U.S. Army transport Buford left Galveston on Monday for Vera Cruz, Mexico, carrying a load of food supplies for that port and to return to Galveston with refugees.

The 27th Infantry won its first game in the baseball league on Tuesday from the team from the military police. The first games in the polo tournament were played on Sunday, the 23d

Infantry winning from the second team of the 4th Field Artillery, the 27th taking the honors from the 6th Cavalry and the 26th overscoring the first team of the 4th Field Artillery.

CORREGIDOR NOTES.

Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I., May 1, 1915.

Major and Mrs. C. Sherrill have been week-end guests of Col. and Mrs. E. Hinds, Manila. Col. and Mrs. Alvord are visiting their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. O. Spiller, Fort Mills, for the week-end. Lieut. and Mrs. R. Fowler had dinner Saturday for Mrs. C. L. Phillips, Miss Reese, Dr. Ingold and Dr. Seeley.

There being a shortage of water at Baguio, no more officers or their families are allowed to go there by orders from headquarters. Col. and Mrs. H. C. Davis will spend two months in China and Japan before departure on the July transport for the States. Mrs. Canfield, wife of Capt. E. Canfield, left Thursday for China and Japan on a liner. After a tour of two months Mrs. Canfield will return to the States and await her husband's return the first of next year.

Capt. R. Furnival and his mother, Mrs. Furnival, on Thursday gave a farewell dinner for Col. and Mrs. H. C. Davis. Miss L. Gandy, daughter of Colonel Gandy, Med. Corps, Manila, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. O. Spiller, Artillery garrison, for a few days. Lieut. and Mrs. O. Spiller gave a large dinner Friday.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. Pierce gave a dinner to Col. and Mrs. C. L. Phillips Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. G. Cochran gave a dinner Thursday to Capt. and Mrs. F. Lecocq. Miss Cornelia Uress of Fort McKinley, is the guest of Gen. and Mrs. C. Bailey, who with the Misses Bailey gave a large dinner Friday in her honor. Major and Mrs. W. O. Johnson are guests of Major F. K. Ferguson while Major Johnson inspects the post. Lieut. and Mrs. A. J. Stuart arrived on the transport Sheridan May 5. Col. and Mrs. C. Phillips gave a large dinner Friday.

The regular bi-monthly hop was held at the pavilion Friday evening. The bi-monthly hop of the Scouts at "Scout Level" was held on Saturday evening following.

The mine planter Hunt took a party of officers up to Grande Island on an inspection trip of Fort Wint, where the party spent the night, returning to the post the next evening. Mrs. C. L. Phillips and Mrs. H. T. Burgin accompanied their husbands. The party was entertained by the Navy officers and their wives of Olongapo Navy Yard. Others to make the trip were Major F. K. Ferguson, Capt. M. Brooke, Lieutenants Ellis and Sullivan.

Mrs. E. Wilson and Mrs. L. Horsfall have returned from a visit of two weeks at Baguio. A large farewell reception was given by the officers and ladies of the Artillery garrison to Col. and Mrs. H. C. Davis, who leave Friday for the States. It was held in the new set of quarters to be occupied shortly by Gen. J. Bailey and his family. Many from all the other garrisons of Corregidor attended. Mrs. Andrews gave a large bridge party this week as a farewell for Mrs. Compton, who leaves May 15 for the States. Lieut. and Mrs. McCleary and their young son have returned to the post after a month's stay at Camp John Hay, Baguio.

A splendid game of baseball was played Sunday afternoon between the 13th Infantry and the 8th Infantry from Fort William McKinley. The 13th Infantry are having combat firing on the tail of the island of Corregidor for Thursday, Friday and Saturday. The All-Star baseball team of Fort Mills left for Cavite Navy Yard Sunday to play the "Jackies" and marines. The score was 1 to 0, in favor of the Army.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., June 4, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. John Fair gave a progressive supper for about forty Army friends on Thursday, the monthly hop night. The guests included Col. and Mrs. Forsyth, Major and Mrs. Cruikshank, Major and Mrs. O'Shea, Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Holbrook. Gen. and Mrs. Carter were over night guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Pillow, motoring out from town for dinner and the hop in the Cavalry Club; Capt. and Mrs. Day and Capt. and Mrs. Chitty were also dinner guests of the Pillows.

Col. and Mrs. W. P. Kendall had dinner on Thursday for twelve, including Gen. and Mrs. Wissner, Colonel Sturgis, Col. and Mrs. Kendall. Mrs. William C. Gardenhire gave a two-table bridge-luncheon on Thursday. The holders of high scores were Mrs. Pillow and Mrs. Willard. Mrs. Edmund Butts was a bridge hostess on Thursday in honor of Mrs. William Borland and Mrs. Kate Fullerton, house guests of Mrs. Clyde B. Crusan, and Miss Cora Lipton, guest of Mrs. Donald D. Hay. Mrs. Crusan and Mrs. Mitchell won the prizes. Mrs. Donald Hay entertained on Tuesday in honor of Miss Cora Lipton by giving a three-table auction party. Prizes were won by Mrs. Gose and Miss Lipton.

Last Friday an attractive dinner, given by Major and Mrs. George G. Bailey, took place before the formal hop in the 1st Infantry pavilion. Covers were placed for Col. and Mrs. Cheatham, Capt. and Mrs. King, Capt. and Mrs. Carey, Col. John McMahon, Miss Stella Mayer and Major and Mrs. Bailey. Miss Welcome Ayer gave a hop supper for eighteen on the same evening in honor of Miss Constance Ayer and Miss Ruth Barkley. Miss Constance Ayer and Miss Barkley were guests of honor at a dainty luncheon given by Mrs. Franklin Rice on Tuesday. Capt. and Mrs. John Boniface were dinner hosts on Wednesday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Harold S. Naylor gave a dinner on Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Carroll W. Neal and Lieut. and Mrs. Harold Marr. Lieut. and Mrs. Louis H. McKinlay entertained at dinner on Wednesday for twelve, including Col. and Mrs. Bromwell, Judge and Mrs. Ballou, Col. S. D. Sturgis had dinner before the Wednesday hop for Miss Katherine Judge. Major H. O. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur F. Cassells and Capt. Harry Williams. Capt. and Mrs. Roger Mason gave a dinner on Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. McCleave, Lieut. and Mrs. Gay. Major Guignard and Captain Ferris.

Capt. and Mrs. William G. Doane gave a hop supper Friday

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for twenty-six guests, friends of the post, who all appeared at the hop in the 25th Club later. The guests included Gen. and Mrs. John P. Wissner.

Fort Shafter, H.T., June 7, 1915.

Mrs. John B. Richardson was hostess for the Monday Evening Bridge Club, and also had highest score. Three tables played. Capt. and Mrs. Parker entertained informally Tuesday evening in honor of their third anniversary. Lieut. and Mrs. Longanecker, Lieut. and Mrs. Cook, Lieut. and Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Johnson and Capt. and Mrs. Parker played bridge, Lieut. and Mrs. Cook having highest scores; Lieutenant Foster, Miss Halloran and Dr. Deiber joined for a Welsh rabbit.

Governor Pinkham entertained at dinner Monday in honor of Admiral and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore and for Gen. and Mrs. Carter, Col. and Mrs. McDonald, Capt. and Mrs. James H. Brown, Comdr. and Mrs. G. H. Parks, Capt. and Mrs. Cutts, Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Hunter, Lieut. Ellis Lando, Col. and Mrs. C. V. Cooper, Capt. Charles H. Pinkham and Capt. Sumner E. W. Kittelle, of the U.S.S. Maryland. Capt. and Mrs. Gibbs entertained the Evening Bridge Club Thursday. Mrs. Cook and Lieutenant Booth won the prizes.

Although several officers have given up their leave after hearing that the tour of duty in Hawaii was to be reduced to three years, Capt. Dr. Witt W. Chamberlin has sailed for the mainland for a two months' visit with relatives; Lieut. and Mrs. Spencer expect to spend a month in Philadelphia before Lieutenant Spencer goes to Leavenworth, to attend the Signal School. Lieutenant Matheson, C.E., stationed at Fort Shafter, has gone to San Francisco for examination for promotion. Owing to the transport being so crowded, Mrs. Edgerly and Lieut. Sidney Foster sailed for the mainland on the Sierra, which left Saturday, Mrs. Edgerly to spend several months in California, and Lieutenant Foster, after a few days at the Exposition, to go to his home in Vermont for several months.

Capt. and Mrs. Paul B. Malone gave a dinner Wednesday for Judge and Mrs. Ashford, of Honolulu, Col. and Mrs. French and Capt. and Mrs. Harker. Mrs. E. H. Cook has so far recovered from her serious operation that she was able to return to her home last week. Capt. and Mrs. Clark gave a pretty dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Paul B. Malone and Lieut. and Mrs. Spencer. Mrs. William B. Cochran gave a jolly picnic Saturday in honor of her little daughter Louise's birthday. Many of the youngsters of the garrison enjoyed the afternoon in Moanalua Gardens. Mrs. Franklin P. Jackson, of Schofield Barracks, was the week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. Charles S. Lincoln.

Mrs. William R. Davis and Mrs. Leartus J. Owen gave a tea at the Country Club Thursday. Many motored out to the club from Fort Shafter. The guests included Mesdames French, Lenihan, Lincoln, Malone, Gibbs, Jamerson and Misses Judge and Lenihan. Lieut. and Mrs. Robert R. Love spent the week-end at Schofield Barracks, the guests of Capt. and Mrs. John J. Boniface, 4th Cav. A large number of people motored out to Haleiwa the night of the full moon for dinner and the dance on the lanai. Capt. and Mrs. G. H. Jamerson gave a large dinner party in honor of their house guest, Miss Judge. Col. and Mrs. Reynolds left on the Sherman for the mainland and expect to be away from Honolulu several months. When the U.S.S. Maryland leaves Honolulu it will be greatly missed. Captain Kittelle had dinner Tuesday for Admiral and Mrs. Moore, Gen. and Mrs. Carter. Covers were laid for twelve and after dinner the party danced on the quarterdeck. On Wednesday Captain Kittelle entertained at dinner for a number of the Service set, and last Monday the junior officers gave an informal luncheon on board for several of the younger set.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Empire, Canal Zone, June 5, 1915.

Before the last Tivoli hop Capt. and Mesdames Edwards, Stewart and Baltzell and Lieutenant Nolan were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Wells, 10th Inf. Recently at the University Club Miss Bolling had dinner for Captain McGrew, Mrs. Lowden and Lieutenants Byrne, Murray and Rutherford. Lieut. Noble J. Wiley left on the Buford, in charge of prisoners for Fort Leavenworth. Major and Mrs. Clayton sailed on the Buford, going to Fort Bayard for Mrs. Clayton's health. Lieut. Wilford Twyman, a recent patient at the Ancon Hospital, has returned to duty.

Miss Elizabeth Bolling spent several days with Mrs. Wills and Mrs. Lowden, who, with Lieutenant Wills, were luncheon guests on Monday of Mrs. and Miss Bolling, and dinner guests of Mr. Randolph. The Regimental Card Club prize-winners on Wednesday were Mrs. Moss and Lieutenant Barnes. Lieutenant Waite has returned from Fort Slocum, where he took the examination for the Aviation Section. Miss Edgerly, sister of Lieutenant Edgerly, came on the same boat, to visit her brother.

An impressive memorial service was held May 30, at Mount Hope Cemetery, a special train of twelve coaches leaving Panama early in the morning, stopping at all points along the route for those who were to participate in the program. The 5th and 29th Infantry bands furnished the music, a firing squad was selected from the Coast Artillery Corps, and Companies C and D, of the 5th, and H and I took part, as did also the Spanish War Veterans, a detachment of men from the submarine crew, and the Boy Scouts of the Zone. Major Grove read President Lincoln's Gettysburg address. An oration was delivered by Major N. A. White. The graves were decorated by little girls dressed in white.

Capt. and Mrs. Frith gave a dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Faison, Major and Mrs. Croxton and Major and Mrs. Waterhouse, and Capt. and Mrs. Stewart. To-night they are entertaining Capt. and Mrs. Waldron and Lieut. and Mrs. Jenkins, from Camp Gaillard, Capt. and Mrs. Baltzell and Lieut. and Mrs. O'Brien at dinner. The Ladies' Card Club

met Wednesday with Mrs. Waterhouse; those winning prizes were Mesdames Barthol and Waterhouse.

Col. and Mrs. Morton's dinner guests last evening were Miss Katherine Chrisman, from Camp Gaillard; Miss Ruth Miller, Camp Otis; Lieutenant Garlington, C.E.; Lieut. and Mrs. Ware and Lieutenants Lawrence, Fechét and Forbes; Major and Mrs. Croxton had dinner for Major and Mrs. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Partello and Lieutenant Goetz; the Chilean Minister, Sr. Risopatrone Barros, and Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Bolling, of Ancon, and Mrs. Lowden were with Lieut. and Mrs. Wills; dining with Col. and Mrs. Faison were Lieutenant Colonel Johnson and the Misses Johnson, from Camp Gaillard; Miss Gerhardt, from Otis; Miss Louise Larned and Lieutenants Curry, Larned and Byrne; Capt. and Mrs. Edwards had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Wells, Captain McArthur, Miss Henshaw and Lieutenants Barnes and Nolan, and with Capt. and Mrs. Bugbee were Lieut. and Mrs. Kellar, Mrs. Wiley, Mrs. Robinson and Lieutenant Hyatt.

Little Billy Hopson, who has had a slight relapse since his convalescence from typhoid fever, was compelled to return to Ancon Hospital this week for a little further treatment, but we hope to have him back again soon. General Edwards dined with Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Faison last Sunday. Last Sunday Captain McGrew had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Baltzell, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Brien and Lieutenants Murray and Rutherford.

Empire, Canal Zone, June 11, 1915.

Dinner and the semi-monthly dance at the delightfully cool Washington Hotel in Colon were enjoyed by Col. and Mrs. Faison, Mrs. and Miss Larned, Major and Mrs. Croxton, Miss Kittson and Lieutenants Larned, Murray, Byrne, Nolan, Fechét and Barnes. Sr. Risopatrone-Barros entertained Mrs. and Miss Bolling, Mrs. Lowden and Lieutenants Nolan, Byrne, Murray, Fechét and Barnes at luncheon on board a Chilean steamer in Colon Harbor last Sunday.

Capt. and Mrs. Edwards had supper on Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Frith, Lieut. and Mrs. Ware and Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis, while Mrs. Lowden and Captain McGrew were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Bolling at the University Club. Mrs. Twyman and Wilford, Jr., spent Monday in Colon. Frank Davis, son of Major William D. Davis, who completed his junior year in the Balboa High School this week, took a principal part in the annual high school play. A very pleasing and high-class four-act comedy, "The Maneuvers of Jane," was splendidly rendered by these young actors, and the first performance was given Monday evening at the Corozal Y.M.C.A. club house, and was repeated on Wednesday at Camp Otis and on Thursday at the Pedro Miguel Y.M.C.A., while there is to be one more repetition on Tuesday at the Cristobal Y.M.C.A. After the play on Wednesday a number of the young officers at Otis gave the young participants an informal reception and dance. Each performance was well attended by large and appreciative audiences.

Mr. G. T. Haslett, representing the Standard Oil interests in Colombia, spent last Sunday with Lieut. and Mrs. Twyman. Capt. and Mrs. Frith gave two dinners this week; on Tuesday their guests were Major and Mrs. William D. Davis and Capt. and Mrs. Deitsch, of Empire, and Lieut. and Mrs. Wagner and Dr. and Mrs. Lull from Camp Gaillard. To-night they have with them Lieut. and Mrs. Suppille, of the 29th, and Capt. and Mrs. Justice, Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Larned and Lieutenant Fechét.

Mrs. Lowden, after several days with Miss Bolling in Ancon, returned to the post Thursday. On Monday she was a member of a jolly party that was informally entertained by Mr. Spencer, secretary of the American Legation. On Wednesday morning Mrs. Lanphier entertained the Ladies' Auction Club and prizes were awarded to Mesdames Bugbee and O'Brien. On Tuesday the Regimental Card Club met at the officers' club, prizes being won by Mrs. Faison and Lieutenant Barnes, and consolation prizes going to Mrs. Bugbee and Lieutenant Forbes. Major Elbert E. Persons, Med. Corps, who comes as assistant to Colonel Mason, M.D., and to relieve Major Ashburn, arrived on the Colon with Mrs. Person and small son, and they have been house guests of Col. and Mrs. Mason since arrival.

Mrs. Bailey, wife of Regimental Supply Sergeant Bailey, who on Wednesday was taken to Ancon for an operation, passed away on the operating table before the anesthetic could be administered. Mrs. Bailey was a woman of lovely and estimable character. Sergeant Bailey leaves to-morrow for Plattsburgh, N.Y., where the body will be interred.

The ball game played on the Camp Gaillard diamond on Wednesday between the 5th and 10th Infantry teams was hotly contested, and large crowds from all three garrisons turned out. The score was 3 to 2 in favor of the 10th, thus making the Cristobal team one-half game ahead in the race for the pennant, but we haven't given up hope, as there is to be one more game to be played at Balboa on Sunday, and while there is life there is hope.

FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Fort William McKinley, P.I., May 14, 1915.

Major and Mrs. Parker entertained the officers and ladies of the 3d Battalion, 8th Infantry, with a progressive dinner. Other dinner hosts were Gen. and Mrs. Liggett, Col. and Mrs. Allaire, Lieut. and Mrs. Moose, Lieut. and Mrs. Grier, Lieut. and Mrs. McClure, Capt. and Mrs. Sterrett were week-end guests of Major and Mrs. Sherrill, at Corregidor. Lieut. and Mrs. King and Lieutenant Spalding were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Smith Sunday. Mrs. Magruder gave a bridge party on Monday for Mesdames Parker, Knowton, Sterrett, Reese, Taylor, Moose and Turnbull. A daughter was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Tompkins on Monday morning at the Department Hospital.

Mrs. Max Elser gave a progressive auction party Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Elser. Prizes were won by Mrs. Allaire and Mrs. Hanlon. Captain Hall gave tea at the Army-Navy Club Tuesday for Gen. and Mrs. Liggett, Capt. and Mrs. Kelly, Capt. and Mrs. Fitch, Comdr. and Mrs. Kellogg, Captain Chandler, Lieut. and Mrs. Hensley, Capt. and Mrs. Sills entertained for Gen. and Mrs. Liggett and Capt. and Mrs. Kelly.

Capt. and Mrs. Murphy have returned from a month's leave spent in Japan. Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder had dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Allaire, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Hinds, Capt. and Mrs. Christian, Lieut. and Mrs. Moose. Major Patterson and Lieutenant Marshall. Mrs. Dickman has been visiting at Emos for several days. Lieut. and Mrs. Moose, Lieutenants Arnold and Scowden were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Everett at dinner Thursday.

SEVENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., May 19, 1915.

Mrs. E. S. Stayer, from Batangas, is a guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. J. R. McKnight, while Captain Stayer is encamped at Fort McKinley for target season. Capt. and Mrs. T. W. Holliday had dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Stodder and Mesdames Birnie, Granger and Cusack, and Capt. Harrison Hall, from Manila. Mrs. C. E. Stodder gave a kensington Wednesday for Mrs. J. W. Scott, Mrs. Moffet's guest, from Manila. Mrs. Mitchell won the prize in a guessing contest.

Lieut. and Mrs. T. P. Bernard, Mrs. T. W. Holliday, Mrs. S. T. Palmer, Miss Gillespie, Lieuts. W. E. Dunn and C. S. Blakely left on the Sherman Saturday for the States. Lieutenants Dunn and Blakely will stop off for a month's leave in Japan and China. In Nagasaki Capt. and Mrs. C. G. Mortimer will board the Sherman for the homeland.

Miss Murray and Miss Jessie Murray gave a luncheon Tuesday noon for Mesdames McKnight, Stayer, Moffet, Scott, Misses Scott and Moffet. Dr. and Mrs. Quade had Lieuts. and Mesdames Christy and Wadsworth as dinner guests Saturday. Capt. and Mesdames Stodder and Stuart dined with Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson Tuesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Pegram had dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Shunk, Col. and Mrs. Sayre and Dr. and Mrs. McCord. Mrs. Mitchell and daughter, Betty, went to Baguio Friday for a short vacation. Capt. and Mrs. Morrison, Lieut. and Mrs. Gottschalk, Lieut. and Mrs. Walmsley and Mrs. Mabie returned Monday from the Southern Island trip on the Merritt.

Capt. and Mrs. Barnes and daughters, Mrs. Barnes, Captain Brees, Lieut. and Mrs. Riley and Miss Riley have returned from Baguio. Miss Bessie Lee gave a porch party Tuesday for Mrs. Rumbough, Mrs. Wood, Misses Scott, Rumbough and



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Moffet, Lieut. and Mrs. Mills gave a buffet supper Saturday for fifty-six on their lawn. Little Phillip Brant celebrated his third birthday anniversary Tuesday by having a party for Dixie Wadsworth, George Nelson, Sam McCord, Margaret Clegg, Dottie Averill, Tom Chandler and Lee Montgomery.

Capt. and Mrs. Huston had Colonel Murray, the Misses Murray and Captain Comly as dinner guests Thursday. Miss Robinson, from Corregidor, has been a house guest of Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Stuart since Sunday.

The post exchange hall has undergone a marvelous change in the past month. A stage has been built in a sloping floor and a balcony at the rear have also been added. The first vaudeville performance was presented Tuesday.

Mrs. Brant spent last week at Fort William McKinley, visiting with Mrs. S. G. Jones and Mrs. C. Hartwell. Captain Brees and mother had dinner Monday for Capt. and Mrs. Stuart, Miss Robinson and Captain Comly. Capt. and Mrs. Huston, Miss Murray and Colonel Murray were dinner guests of Dr. and Mrs. McCord Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. Buchanan, Lieut. and Mrs. Brant and Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson were dinner guests of Captain Brees Monday.

Mrs. Symmonds gave a luncheon Thursday in honor of Mrs. J. W. Scott. Lieut. B. F. Miller, 24th Inf., from Camp Eldridge, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Pegram last week. He was ordered here as quartermaster of the competition camp. Lieut. and Mrs. Brant and Lieut. and Mrs. Pegram were dinner hosts this week.

Capt. and Mrs. Stuart gave a regimental reception and dance Tuesday to meet their house guest, Miss Alma Robinson, of San Francisco, who is visiting with Lieut. and Mrs. Heidt, of Corregidor. Mrs. Stuart was assisted in serving by Mesdames Millar, Snow and Allen.

OLONGAPO NAVAL STATION.

Naval Station, Olongapo, P.I., May 14, 1915.

Admiral William C. Cowles left May 2 on the Southern Isand trip and is expected back in Manila May 16. In the party are Admiral and Mrs. Cowles, Mrs. Thomas P. Ballenger, Miss Reilly, Pay Instr. George Brown, Jr., P.A. Surg. Eugene A. Vickery and Lieut. Hugo W. Koehler.

Before the officers' hop on May 7 Lieut. and Mrs. George H. Bowdy had dinner for Paymr. and Mrs. Higgins, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Cage, Miss Natalie Bulkley, of Washington, D.C., and Comdr. Stanford E. Moses. Captain Tappan gave a dinner May 6 for Lieut. and Mrs. Bowdy, Comdr. and Mrs. Border, Lieut. and Mrs. Riner, Miss Riner, Commander Moses and Lieutenant Beck. Comdr. and Mrs. Border will be passengers on the May transport; Mrs. Border goes to the States for several months and Constructor Border goes to China for two months, to inspect the gunboats on the Yangtze River. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Coxe and Mrs. Coxe's sister, Miss Crocker, of Galveston, will also be passengers; Lieutenant Commander Coxe to relieve Lieut. Robert A. Dawes, in command of the U.S.S. Elcano.

The U.S.S. Pampanga, Lieut. James M. Doyle commanding, has arrived for repairs. Mrs. Doyle and Mrs. Arnold Marcus, wife of Ensign Marcus, of the Pampanga, will have quarters at the club while the ship is here.

ISLAND OF GUAM.

Guam, April 20, 1915.

The Guam News Letter for April includes the following items: Lieut. Comdr. M. G. Cook and Mrs. Cook arrived on the last transport and are a most welcome addition to Guam Society. Mr. Cook came from duty at Mare Island, and upon arrival here assumed the duties of Vice-Governor of the island and aid and executive of the Naval Station. While waiting for their house to be prepared the Cooks were house guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Stover for several days. Just as the colony was getting ready to properly welcome the newcomers Mrs. Cook was taken with the mumps.

On March 31 Lieut. and Mrs. Stover entertained a beach party at Duncan's Beach. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Cook, Capt. and Mrs. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Henderson, of the Supply, Capt. and Mrs. Turrill, of Sumay, Capt. and Mrs. Moses, Lieut. and Mrs. Perkins, Paymaster Watrous, Lieutenant Evans and Mr. Fay enjoyed the combination of a full tropical moon, delightful scenery, pleasant company and delicious viands until a late hour. Capt. and Mrs. Moses entertained Major and Mrs. Davis, Lieutenant Evans and Lieutenant Duncan at dinner on March 30. Lieut. F. T. Evans, U.S.M.C., leaves Guam on the April transport for home. Everyone will miss "Khakis" jolly laugh and pleasant personality.

Dr. and Mrs. Neilson gave a dinner party April 15 for Lieut. and Mrs. Stover and Dr. and Mrs. Brown. Lieut. and Mrs. Stover entertained Major Gamborg-Andresen and Paymaster Watrous at dinner recently.

Major Gamborg-Andresen, now in command of the marine barracks at this station, has moved into the C.O.'s house, recently occupied by Major and Mrs. Davis. Major and Mrs. H. C. Davis, who left for home on the Supply on April 6, will be greatly missed. Capt. and Mrs. Turrill gave a pretty dinner party at their home in Sumay, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Gould, of the cable station colony, who left for their home in Canada on the March transport. All the colony was disappointed when orders came detaching Paymr. and Mrs. Merritt and Pay Clerk and Mrs. Bicknell and Miss Dorothy Bicknell. We had become much attached to them. Capt. and Mrs. Turrill had a dinner April 17 for Lieut. and Mrs. Stover, Lieut. and Mrs. Metcalf, and Paymaster Watrous.

The Officers' Club has inaugurated monthly "club night," to which are invited all active and associate members and their families. There is music and dancing, cards, etc., for those that wish it and refreshments. The Officers' Club also propose to keep open house on transport night to members, their families and their transport guests, at which a buffet luncheon will be served during the intermission at the hop.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to June 22. Later changes noted elsewhere.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.

(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief. WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33 (a), 4 (b). (Fleet flagship and flagship of Admiral Fletcher) (trophy ship, battle efficiency and gunnery, 1914). Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. YANKEON (tender to fleet flagship). Lieut. Aubrey W. Fitch. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FIRST DIVISION.

Vice Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander.

NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Vice Admiral Mayo.) Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). Capt. William R. Shoemaker. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William A. Gill. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Josiah S. McKean. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. John Hood. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SECOND DIVISION.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Albert Gleaves. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Hilary P. Jones. Sailed June 20 from New York for Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Capt. Henry F. Bryan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MICHIGAN, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Albert P. Niblock. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Robert L. Russell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

THIRD DIVISION.

Rear Admiral De Witt Coffman, Commander.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Coffman.) Comdr. Richard H. Jackson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Robert E. Coontz. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Guy H. Burrage. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Capt. Joseph L. Jayne. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. William M. Crose. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Walter McLean, Commander.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral McLean.) Capt. George F. Cooper. At Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edward H. Durell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George W. Kline. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

CRUISER SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Capt. Edward L. Beach. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. James F. Carter. At the naval station, New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John R. Y. Blakely. At Beirut, Syria. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Marshall. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Chester Wells. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Percy N. Olmsted. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Joseph W. Oman. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PETREL, gunboat, 4(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Duncan M. Wood. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 8(a), 2(b). Comdr. Luke McNamee. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton C. Decker. At Jaffa, Palestine. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Roscoe C. Moody. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (flotilla flagship). Comdr. William V. Pratt. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

DIXIE, tender, 12(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Hutch I. Cone. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Freeman, Commander.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Freeman. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

HENLEY (destroyer). Lieut. Henry D. Cooke. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Leigh M. Stewart. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels, Commander.

BURROWS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. John H. Newton. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

FANNING (destroyer). (Flagboat) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

BEALE (destroyer) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernou. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. Reed M. Fawell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dorch. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

CUMMING (destroyer). (Flagboat) (trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

CASSIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ernest J. King. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

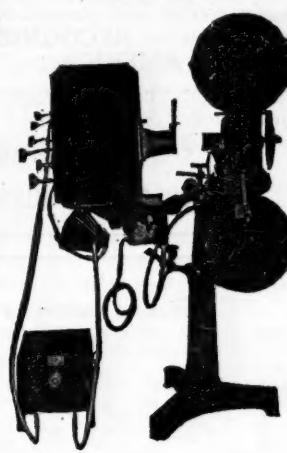
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Seventh Division.

McDOUGAL (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Fairfield. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

BALCH (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ward K. Wortman. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RESERVE TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

PANTHER (tender), 2(b). Lieut. Paul E. Dampman. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

First Division.

Lieut. William Anrum, Commander.

FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat) Lieut. William Anrum. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. David H. Stuart. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

REILLY (destroyer). Ensign James A. Saunders. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. William C. Wickham. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

Second Division.

Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, Jr., Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

TERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat) Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, Jr. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. William D. Kilduff. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

STERETT (destroyer). Ensign Lawrence K. Forde. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Capt. Albert W. Grant, Commander.

COLUMBIA (cruiser, second class), 18(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Flotilla Commander.) At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

PRARIE (tender), 12(b). Lieut. Macgillivray Milne. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

FULTON (tender). Lieut. James D. Willson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. George M. Cook. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WORDEN (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Joseph M. B. Smith. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

POLOMIA (tender). Btsn. Michael J. Wilkinson. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

SEVERN (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-1 (submarine). Ensign Charles M. Elder. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-2 (submarine). Ensign Edgar M. Williams. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-4 (submarine). Ensign George L. Dickson. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-5 (submarine). Ensign George A. Rood. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Second Division.

Send mail for this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At Newport, R.I.

D-1 (submarine). Lieut. Earle O. Metz. At Newport, R.I.

D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Percy K. Robottom. At Newport, R.I.

D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Rush S. Fay. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Thomas Withers. At Newport, R.I.

E-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Cooke. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Third Division.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

OZARK (tender). Lieut. Conant Taylor. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph M. Deem. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

G-3 (submarine). Lieut. Felix X. Gyax. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

TALLAHASSEE (tender). Lieut. Vaughan W. Woodward. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lucius C. Dunn. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Radford Moses. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

K-5 (submarine). Lieut. Ronan C. Grady. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

K-6 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

CUMMING (destroyer). (Flagboat) (trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

CASSIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ernest J. King. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

AUXILIARY DIVISION.

Comdr. Urban T. Holmes, Commander.

VESTAL (repair ship). (Flagship of Commander Holmes.) At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William B. Wells. Sailed June 17 from New York for Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William H. Reynolds. In the North River, New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JUPITER (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Harry N. Hazard. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ONTARIO (tender). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Robert Rohane. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

SAN FRANCISCO (mines depot ship). Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Robert M. Kennedy. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

SONOMA (tender). Chief Btsn. Karl Rundquist. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except Anapolis, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Admiral Howard.) Capt. Ashley H. Robertson. On the West coast of Mexico.

IRIS (tender). At San Diego, Cal.

LEWIS (tender). At the West coast of Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). - Comdr. Noble E. Erwin. On the West coast of Mexico.

RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. At San Francisco, Cal.

YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. Raymond D. Hasbrouck. At San Francisco, Cal.

FLEET AUXILIARY.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz. At San Diego, Cal.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier, Commander.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

STEWART (destroyer). (Flagboat) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Diego, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Alexander Sharp. At San Diego, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Claude S. Gillette. At San Diego, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Vance D. Chapline. At San Diego, Cal.

TRUXTUN (destroyer). Lieut. Francis D. Pryor. At San Diego, Cal.

Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Herbert A. Jones, Commander.

HULL (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Herbert A. Jones. At San Diego, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph A. Murphy. At San Diego, Cal.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Walter E. Brown. At San Diego, Cal.

WHITPLE (destroyer). Lieut. James T. Alexander. At San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-3 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Lieut. Francis W. Scanland. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-4 (submarine). At Honolulu, H.T. While on a submerged run off Honolulu on March 25 the F-4 sank to the bottom and failed to reappear. The boat has been located and will be brought to the surface.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. William B. Howe. At San Diego, Cal.

H-1 (

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SOUTH GLASTONBURY, CONN.

K-8 (submarine). Lieut. John W. Lewis. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, Commander-in-Chief. Send mail for vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Helm.) Lieut. John J. McCracken. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Nathan C. Twining. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Illinois is in ordinary.

KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Darrell P. Wickerham. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge is in ordinary.

KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Darrell P. Wickerham. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky is in ordinary.

NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE SQUADRON.

Send mail for vessels of squadron to Annapolis, Md.

MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Charles F. Preston. At Annapolis, Md.

OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. John T. Tompkins. At Annapolis, Md.

WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frederick A. Traut. At Annapolis, Md.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond, Commander-in-Chief. Send mail, except for San Diego, to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Pond.) Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. George A. Alexander. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

CHARLESTON, cruiser first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Ensign Harold H. Little. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Edward H. Campbell. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ASIA FLEET.

Admiral William C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief. Rear Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, ordered to command. Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FIRST DIVISION.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Admiral Cowles.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Olongapo, P.I.

CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fewell. At Shanghai, China.

WALWORTH, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. At Shanghai, China.

SECOND DIVISION.

ELCANO, gunboat, 6(a). Lieut. Comdr. Lewis Cox. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. At Shanghai, China.

MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

PALOS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Stuart W. Oake. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Burton A. Strait. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Samuel W. King. At Shanghai, China.

VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Nelson H. Goss. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

THIRD DIVISION.

CALLAO, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Solah M. La Bounty. At Canton, China.

WILLINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Henry H. Hough. At Hong Kong, China.

FOURTH DIVISION.

MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Comdr. Edward S. Kellogg. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. John C. Hilliard. At Manila, P.I.

First Division.

Lieut. Vaughn K. Conner, Commander.

PAUL (destroyer). (Flagboat) Lieut. Vaughn K. Conner. At Manila, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph G. Haxton. At Manila, P.I.

RARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Leo L. Lindley. At Manila, P.I.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Jennings. At Manila, P.I.

DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. At Manila, P.I.

FIRST SUBMARINE DIVISION.

Ensign Miles P. Rebo, Commander.

MONADNOCK (tender). 6(a), 5(b). Ensign Howard F. Kingman. At Manila, P.I.

MOHICAN (tender). Btwn. Jerry O. Holmes. At Manila, P.I.

A-2 (submarine). Ensign Charles A. Lockwood. At Manila, P.I.

A-4 (submarine). Ensign Stuart E. Bray. At Manila, P.I.

A-6 (submarine). Ensign Solomon H. Geer. At Manila, P.I.

A-7 (submarine). Ensign Ralph F. Wood. At Manila, P.I.

B-1 (submarine). Ensign Miles P. Rebo. At Cavite, P.I.

B-2 (submarine). Ensign Sherwood Picking. At Manila, P.I.

B-3 (submarine). Ensign Joseph R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.

A-3 (submarine). Ensign Miles P. Rebo. At Cavite, P.I.

A-5 (submarine). Ensign Miles P. Rebo. At Cavite, P.I.

AUXILIARIES

ABRENDA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward W. Keen, master. At Hong Kong, China.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg. master. At Cavite, P.I.

PISCATAQUA (tender). Chief Btwn. William Derrington. At Olongapo, P.I.

WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Btwn. James Glass. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Btwn. John J. Holden. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.

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Dupont, Fall River, Mass. Mackenzie, Key West, Fla.

Elfrida, Washington, N.C. (re-pairing, Norfolk). Rodgers, Boston, Mass.

Essex, Toledo, Ohio. Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.

Farragut, San Pedro, Cal. Somers, Quincy, Ill.

Foot, Washington, N.C. Stranger, New Orleans, La.

Fox, Aberdeen, Wash. Sylvia, Washington, D.C.

Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y. Wasp, New York city.

Goldsborough, Tacoma, Wash. Wolverine, Erie, Pa.

Goldsborough, Tacoma, Wash. Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

[Note.—We omit the Public Marine Schools, Receiving and Station Ships, Fish Commission Vessels, and Tugs this week. There are no changes since the lists appeared last week.]

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE BARNETT COMMANDANT.

Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer, Adj't. and Inspr.; Col. Charles L. McCawley, Q.M.; Col. George Richards, Paym.; Col. John A. Lejeune, Assistant to Commandant; Capt. James C. Breckinridge and Thomas Holcomb, Jr., Aids.

Lieut. Col. William C. Dawson, A.P.M., Asst. Paym'r's. Office, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. Col. Henry C. Haines, A.A. and I. Asst. Adj't. and Inspr.'s. Office; Major Hugh Matthews, A.Q.M., Depot Q.M.; Major William G. Powell, A.P.M., Asst. Paym'r's. Office, all San Francisco, Cal.; Major Norman G. Burton, A.Q.M., Depot Q.M., Cavite, P.I.

4th Regt., Col. Joseph H. Pendleton; Hqrs., San Diego, Cal.; 1st Battalion, Major John T. Myers; 31st, 32d, 34th Cos., Marine Bks., Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, Cal.; 2d Battalion, Major William N. McKelvy; 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th Cos., Marine Bks., Panama-California Exposition, San Diego, Cal. (25th, 26th and 28th Companies temporarily absent on expeditionary duty, U.S.S. Colorado.)

In the table below, the names given are those of officers in command in each case. N.C.O. indicates non-commissioned officer in charge. Abbreviations: M. Bks., marine barracks; M. Det., marine detachment; N. Yd., navy yard; N. Sta., naval station.

Garrisoned Posts.

In alphabetical order of places named.

M. Bks., N. Acad., Annapolis, Md., Artillery Battalion, 1st, 9th, 13th Cos., Col. Eli K. Cole.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Boston, Mass., Major Newt H. Hall.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Cavite, P.I., Capt. Rush R. Wallace.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Charleston, S.C., Capt. William H. Parker.

M. Det., N. Powder Depot, Dover, N.J., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Guam, 40th, 41st, 42d Cos., Major Randolph C. Berkley.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Guantanamo, Cuba, Capt. William G. Fay.

M. Det., N. Magazine, Hingham, Mass., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Hawaii, Capt. Thomas M. Clinton.

M. Det., N. Proving Grds., Indian Head, Md., 2d Lieut. Robert E. Messersmith.

M. Det., Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Key West, Fla., 1st Lieut. Clifford P. Meyer.

M. Det., N. Hoop, Las Animas, Colo., N.C.O.

Love Point, Kent Island, Md. (temp.), 2d Co., 1st Regt., Capt. Logan Feland.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., 30th, 33d Cos., Col. Lincoln Karmany.

N. Prison, N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., Major John F. McGill.

M. Bks., N. Sta., New London, Conn., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., New Orleans, La., 2d Lieut. Harry Schmidt.

M. Bks., N. Yd., New York, N.Y., Lieut. Col. Laurence H. Moses.

M. Det., N. Hosp., New York, N.Y., N.C.O.

M. Det., American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua, Capt. Presley M. Rixey, Jr.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Norfolk, Va., Col. James E. Mahoney.

M. Det., N. Hosp., Norfolk, Va., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Olongapo, P.I., Capt. Theo. E. Backstrom.

M. Det., American Legation, Peking, China, 38th, 39th Cos., Lieut. Col. Dion William.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Pensacola, Fla., Capt. Edward B. Cole.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Philadelphia, Pa., 1st Brigade and Marine Barracks, Col. L. W. T. Waller, commanding; Hqrs., 8d Co., 1st Regt., 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th, 19th, 22d, 23d Cos., Lieut. Col. Charles G. Long, commanding; 2d Regt., 7th, 10th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th Cos., Lieut. Col. Wendell C. Neville, commanding.

M. Det., Port Royal, S.C., Capt. Edward B. Manwaring.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Capt. John A. Hughes.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Major Albertus W. Catlin.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Puget Sound, Wash., Capt. H. J. Hirshberger.

M. Det., N. Hosp., Washington, D.C., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Washington, D.C., Capt. Louis M. Gulick.

M.C.R.R., Wakefield, Mass. (temp.), 10th Co., 2d Regt., Capt. Thomas C. Turner.

M.C.R.R., Winthrop, Md., 1st Lieut. Calvin B. Matthews.

Ship Detachments.

M. Det., Receiving Ship, Puget Sound, 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Fegan.

M. Det., U.S.S. Arkansas, Capt. Howard H. Kipp.

M. Det., U.S.S. Castine, N.C.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Cincinnati, 1st Lieut. Robert W. Voeth.

M. Det., U.S.S. Colorado, 1st Lieut. Frederick A. Gardner.

M. Det., U.S.S. Connecticut, Capt. Frederick A. Barker.

M. Det., U.S.S. Delaware, 1st Lieut. Edward H. Conger.

M. Det., U.S.S. Denver, 2d Lieut. Oliver Floyd.

M. Det., U.S.S. Des Moines, N.C.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Dolphin, Non-commissioned officer.

M. Det., U.S.S. Florida, 1st Lieut. Sydney S. Lee.

M. Det., U.S.S. Galveston, 1st Lieut. Holland M. Smith.

M. Det., U.S.S. Georgia, 1st Lieut. Charles G. Sinclair.

M. Det., U.S.S. Helena, 2d Lieut. Richmond Bryant.

M. Det., U.S.S. Kansas, Capt. Nelson P. Vulte.

M. Det., U.S.S. Louisiana, 1st Lieut. William C. Wise, Jr.

M. Det., U.S.S. Machias, N.C.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Maryland, Capt. Charles T. Westcott, Jr.

M. Det., U.S.S. Mayflower, N.C.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Michigan, 1st Lieut. Littleton W. T. Waller, Jr.

M. Det., U.S.S. Minnesota, Capt. Arthur Stokes.

M. Det., U.S.S. Nebraska, Capt. Clayton B. Vogel.

M. Det., U.S.S. New Hampshire, Capt. Robert F. Farquharson.

M. Det., U.S.S. New Jersey, 1st Lieut. Benjamin S. Berry.

M. Det., U.S.S. New York, 1st Lieut. Philip H. Torrey.

M. Det., U.S.S. North Dakota, Capt. Paul E. Chamberlin.

M. Det., U.S.S. Oregon, Capt. Frederick A. Ramsey.

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M. Det., U.S.S. Saratoga, 1st Lieut. William C. Powers, Jr.
M. Det., U.S.S. South Carolina, 1st Lieut. Andrew B. Drum.
M. Det., U.S.S. Southery, N. Y., Portsmouth, N.H., N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Texas, Capt. Richard P. Williams.
M. Det., U.S.S. Utah, Capt. Charles B. Taylor.
M. Det., U.S.S. Vermont, Capt. Harry R. Lay.
M. Det., U.S.S. Virginia, 1st Lieut. William D. Smith.
M. Det., U.S.S. Yorktown, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Wilmington, 2d Lieut. John A. Gray.
M. Det., U.S.S. Washington, Capt. George Van Orden.
12th Co., U.S.S. Washington (temp.), Capt. Giles Bishop, Jr.
M. Det., U.S.S. Wyoming, Capt. Berton W. Sibley.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 1354.)

Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; Cos. A, K, L and M, Ft. George H. Wright, Wash.; Cos. A and C, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Co. B, Ft. Liscum, Alaska; Co. D, Ft. Davis, Alaska, 15th Inf.—Hqrs., band and 1st and 3d Battalions and Machine-gun Platoon, Tientsin, China, address there; Cos. E, F, G and H, Regan Bks., Alabey—address Manila, P.I.—regiment arrived in Philippines Dec. 3, 1911, and is permanently stationed in P.I.
16th Inf.—Entire regiment at El Paso, Texas.
17th Inf.—Entire regiment on border patrol—address Eagle Pass, Texas.
18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz.
19th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.
20th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Bliss, Tex.
21st Inf.—Vancouver Bks., Wash.
22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz. Will take station in New York state.
23d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.
24th Inf. (colored).—In Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Jan. 1, 1912. Hdqrs., Machine-gun Company and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F and G at Manila; I, K, L and M at

Camp Eldridge, Laguna, P.I.; E, Camp John Hay, Mountain Province.

25th Inf. (colored).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., H.T.—arrived January, 1913.

26th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Texas City, Texas; Cos. I, K, L and M, Galveston, Texas.

27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.

29th Inf.—Entire regiment in Panama Canal Zone, at Camp Gaillard.

30th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.

Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, F and G and Machine-gun Company, San Juan, P.R.; E and H, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.

Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 5, address Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed simply Manila, P.I., and not to the stations outside that city mentioned. Address other mail to troops at stations noted.

Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

guns, P.I.; E, Camp John Hay, Mountain Province.

MISHANDLING THE TRUTH.

In the days when Lord Wolseley was only a colonel, a sergeant major came to ask for a day's leave in order to help his wife with the company's washing.

"I've been speaking to your wife, Pat," said Colonel Wolseley, "and she begged me, whenever you came to me for leave on her washing day, to refuse you, because you get in her way so."

The man saluted prior to leaving the room, but when he got to the door he turned round and saluted again, and asked, "Have I your leave to say something, Colonel?" "Yes, Pat."

"Well, what I wish to say, sir, is that one of us two must be handling the truth rather carelessly, because I haven't got a wife."—*New York Evening Post*.

The striking force of the Swiss army consists of about 300,000 men, divided into the Elite (20 to 32 years), the Landwehr (33-40), and the Landsturm (40-48), which number, respectively, 117,530, 108,911 and 68,000 men; the supplementary services (men of from twenty to forty-eight), who for various reasons are not "bons pour service", number 205,000, and the grand total of the whole army is just short of half a million, or one-eighth of the entire population. The longest periods of training are the recruits' courses which every man goes through in his first year of service—sixty-five days for the infantry, seventy-five for the artillery and ninety for the cavalry—besides which there are compulsory courses in shooting. The Elite, that is to say, the younger men, do seven other annual trainings of eleven days each

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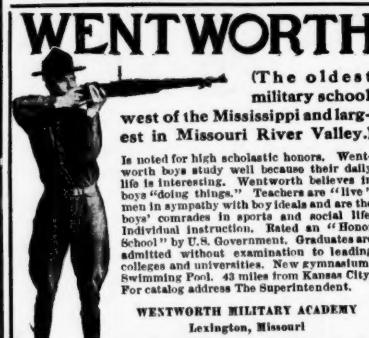
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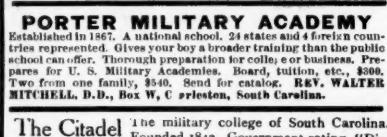
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